ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,692—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1902.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecomi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	23rd October

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class,
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 367-8,	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year		907-8	550

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port on route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,000 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 16th October, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Koppistaedter	27th Oct, 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN,

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

½ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5-4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. {
Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

FEVERS MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times.	No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times.
CASH Rs. 122-8.	CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.

With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.	Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.

Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8	Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "PROME."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1902.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF-CLUB will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1902.

By Order.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Estate of CAROLINA DA SILVA, a Spinster, late of Bombay, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 17th of July, 1902, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 2nd day of September, 1902, to Miss ADELAIDE DA SILVA, the maternal aunt and the only next of kin of the said deceased, are required to SEND in their claims to the Undersigned at their Office, 109, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administratrix will appropriate to herself the assets of the said Estate having regard only to the claims of which her said Attorneys shall then have notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the said deceased or HAVING PROPERTY belonging to her are required to pay their DEBTS or HAND OVER such PROPERTY to the said Attorneys.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1902.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Resident in India, will be held at the Company's office, 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, 17th October, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, 7th November, 1902, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 8th November, 1902.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

Gorakhpur, 7th October, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON. COLOMBO.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.

Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.

Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-6, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

- I. Marble of really white colour.
- II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
- III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery;
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbelles Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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FOR CORONATION.—One ELEPHANT'S JHOOL. Embroidered gold. Nice Workmanship.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

WANTED, a First Class TYPIST, one having a knowledge of Short-hand preferred. Salary Rs. 35. Apply FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.

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WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c. &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

TENTS FOR SALE and HIRE—Double and Single Poles. Charges moderate. Apply PESTONJI EDULJI, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

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BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-7-6, per case.

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A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to give their trial order.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking [illegible]

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
2 cows in milk.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following cases of tea:—

30 cases Pekoe tea, 45 lbs. each.
3 cases Pekoe tea, 100 lbs. each.
1 case Souchong, 100 lbs. each.
4 cases Congou, 100 lbs. each.
3 cases Green Souchong, 100 lbs. each.
1 case Green Souchong, 90 lbs. each.
1 case Green dust, 125 lbs. each.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 'West View' near Sassoon Dock, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing room cabinets, bed room single and double door almyras rich table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, eight day clock, first-rate pictures in frames, cooking utensils, etc., the property of I. MORRIS, Esqr. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, one sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in first-rate order, table, hanging and wall lamps, large carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. HERBERT, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot:—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21399 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c, consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Hick Hargreaves and Co, three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brighton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Plat Bros. some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Plat Brothers, also mules by Plat Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS SETUR BAG, AT MATOONGA, OR VADALLA ROAD, NEAR NAIGAUM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Parvatibai, widow of Kursondas Govindji, Harivalabdas Haridas and Purshotum Mulji, executors of the last will and testament of the said Kursondas Govindji, deceased, and in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of January, 1900, and made between the said mortgagor and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1902, at 5 p. m., on the premises, the undermentioned property known as Setur Bag.

All that piece of land partly Toca and partly Government with the shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matoonga or Vadalla Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26,555 square yards of which 23,840 square yards are Toca land whereof Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia as the Inamdar under Government is the Tocadar and the remaining 2,714 square yards is Government land newly assessed and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, new No, 16,564, old Survey No. nil and new Survey No. nil, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Wadia, now called the Auder Bagwalla's Oart, on or towards the west by a public passage leading to the Naigaum Road, on or towards the north formerly and now by a footway and partly by the property of Francis Doomain, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Wadia, and now by the property of Parsee Nowrojee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Rates and Taxes, under F Ward, Nos. 1873 and 1874 and Street Nos 567 and 561 Naigaum Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Kallianji Shivji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 300 of 1902 between the said mortgagors, the executors of Kursondas Govindji, deceased, for administration of the estate of the said deceased concurs in this sale and will join in the conveyance to the purchaser. The Receiver is authorized to do so by an order of the High Court made in the said suit on the 29th of August, 1902.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the title deeds of the property application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, solicitors for the mortgagee, 79 Medows Street, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 17th October 1902. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, piano, windproof lamps, picture books, Brussels carpets, Singapore chairs, bamboo furniture, cooking stove with chimney, etc, the property of FRED E. OTTO, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following;—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, cupboards, almira, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safes, Brussels carpets.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London.

AT 2, P. M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Ditmar's 5-light hanging lamp, floor lamps, mahogany, cottage piano by Ross and Co, Chubb's locks, iron safe, English ice-box, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, gent's bicycle, etc, the property by H. GAY, Esqr

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware by Reed and Barton, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, ladies and gent's bicycles, half plate camera by Lancester, perambulator, Persian and Brussel carpets, ice box, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, &c, the property of A. C. BOWDEN Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28, Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Hasanabad, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of W. LAYTHORPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1902.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description [illegible] carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. [illegible] everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. [illegible]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional) [illegible] free from Mercury. [illegible] by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NO ONE CAN DO
WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 80 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)		12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Msofusil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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In Advance.			*In Arrears.*		
Per Annum	Rs.	48	Per Annum	Rs.	5
Half-yearly	„	25	Half-yearly	„	30
Quarterly	„	13	Quarterly	„	15
Monthly	„	5	Monthly		8

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In Advance.			*In Arrears.*		
Per Annum	Rs.	52	Per Annum	Rs.	60
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS;

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.			UP-COUNTRY.		
Per Annum	Rs.	12	Per Annum	Rs.	15
Half-yearly	„	6	Half-yearly	„	7-8
Quarterly		3	Quarterly		3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 15.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/4	=unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	100	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	=unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 9/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 3/8	= do
2 months hence	23 3/8	= do
Spot in New York	50 1/2	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= plus 1/2
Berlin	20·46 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 3/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/4 pr ct	= plus 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/4 pr ct	=unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 13·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
" 13·20	do.	Bombay.
" 3·60	do.	Madras.

Rs. 30·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent. Average rate 15·96.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Total amount sold during week ... 30,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week ... 30,00,000

German granulated Sugar 1st Marks 8 3-8. Oct-Nov. Tone firm.

Para Rubber, 3 2 1-2.

Wheat Red Karachi 27 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Sellers.

Linseed Bold 52 Oct.-Nov., Sellers. Tone steady.

Coffee in New York 8 5-16.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4·72—4. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·47	4·47	4·46	4·46	4·46
—5	—4	—4	—4	—4

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·46	4·47	4·47
—5	—4	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	58,000
Do. last year	55,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" Continent	38,000
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 —1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·46 — 9
Do. do. March	8·34 — 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-16 plus 1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·17 — 11
Do. April	8·23 — 11
Tone at close	quiet not steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th October 1902 :—

Cotton	37	bales.
Wheat	6,560	cwts.
Linseed	2,541	"
Rapeseed	1,265	"
Gingellyseed	5,853	"
Poppyseed	705	"
Groundnuts	2	"
Castorseed	809	"
Rice	7,836	"
Myrabollams	95	"
Cottonseed	731	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, October 16.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		137 3
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		125 1¼
Shanghai	30	"	"	170
Japan	30	"	"	151 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·11
2nd do.	98·9

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

Seeds.

Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	9	4
Forward April-May	8	4
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	5	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	6	2
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8	2
Forward April-May	7	10
Castorseed—Tone firm.		
Ready	24	
Forward April May	25	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Forward Jan. Feb.	36	

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh ready	41	8	to	41	12
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41		to	41	4
25 " " "	40		to	40	4
50 " " "	38		to	38	4
Black Kutnee	34	4	to	34	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	12,000
Total imports	10,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·47	4·45	4·44	4·44
—2	—2	—2	—2

Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·44	4·45	4·45	4·45
—2	—1	—2	—2

Cotton.—The market for ready cotton continues very steady with a fair enquiry from mills and exporters to Europe. In new crops for forward delivery the tone is dull, with little enquiry from purchasers while the sutta market has further declined about Re. 1 per candy.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	69 5-16
Bar Silver	23 3-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.

A REJECTED LOVER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Reports of an Anarchist plot to assassinate President Roosevelt in Washington on September 25 [illegible]d as their foundation a dynamite explosion which [illegible] the roof off the Golden Eagle Hotel and [illegible]ed thirty terrified visitors out of their beds.

[illegible]urrence is said, however, to have been the [illegible] named McKie, a suitor for the hand of [illegible]'s daughter, whose matrimonial [illegible] not been regarded with a favourable [illegible] father.

[illegible] perpetrator was the only person [illegible]rage. His luggage was found to [illegible]namite to have levelled the whole [illegible] building stood.

[illegible] PILLS are admirably adapted [illegible]cidental to females. At different [illegible]en are subject to complaints [illegible]liar medicine, and it is now an [illegible] there is nothing so suitable for [illegible]ture as Holloway's Pills. For all [illegible]ders incidental to the sex, and [illegible] perilous to the life and health [illegible]r aged, married or single—they [illegible]able remedy. Their purifying [illegible]m invaluable to females of all [illegible]shing and cleansing, yet invi[illegible] will speedily remove irregulari[illegible]nd thereby establish health on [illegible]sis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MELVILLE—October 9, at Movilie, Coonoor, the wife of Major C H Melville, R A M C, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—October 14, at Nungumbaukund, Madras, the wife of F M Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARAR—EEDE—October 1, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev Nicolls, Reginald Christian Harar to Janet Gentle Eede, third daughter of J W Eede.

DEATHS.

McARTHUR—October 12, at Lansdowne, Coonoor, Gladys, the beloved daughter of Col A D McArthur, aged 19 years.

WALTON—October 13, at the General Hospital, Allahabad, of enteric fever, Bernard Walton, son of Rev J A Walton, M A, formerly of Bangalore, Head Assistant, Government Press aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water 11-2m., 17-36a. Low water, 4-54m., 4-56a.

P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at daylight.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company's meeting, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.

Anglo-Indian Spining and Manufacturing Company's meeting, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports.—The Marine Lines maidan will be reserved for practice this afternoon.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Fatal Accident on Board a Vessel.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Hindu lad named Nana Tookaram, aged 17 years, employed as a coolie on board the steamship Itawa, was severely injured by accidentally falling on a derrick. He died on his way to the hospital.

Feeding Cattle on Stable Litter.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Slanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Dr. Cavley of the Bombay Municipality charged Nandram Ramji, a milkman and his servant Baba Dewji with feeding milch cattle on stable refuse. Mr. Alexander Murray, Sub-Inspector, Health Department, deposed that he saw on the 3rd instant eleven buffaloes belonging to Nandram being fed by his servant, the second accused, on stable litter from the military officers' stables at Colaba.—Each of the accused was fined Rs 50.

Theft at the Temperance Hotel.—Before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Madhowjee Virjee lately in the employ of Mr. Alfred Berryman, was charged by Inspector Walker with the theft of a purse containing Rs 60 in currency notes and one rupee in small coins, belonging to Mr. Berryman. It appeared that accused was in the service of Mr. Berryman, a resident of the Frere Temperance Hotel, as a bill distributor till the 14th instant, when his services were dispensed with. The same afternoon complainant found his purse missing, and informed the police, who succeeded in recovering two 10-rupee notes of the Madras circle, Rs 11 in cash, and some newly purchased goods from the accused. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali.—The first annual meeting of this association established for helping the poor students of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community was held in the hall of the Aryan Education Society, Girgaum, on Saturday, Mr. A. V. Sakhardande, Pleader High Court, was voted to the chair. Mr. G. M. Thenge, B. A., the Honorary Secretary of the Association, presented the report. Three poor students were taken up by this association during the last year. One of these is a student of the St. Xavier's College, and is reading for the ensuing B. A. degree examination. Another is a student of the Elphinstone High School, and is reading for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. The third is a student of the local School of Art, and is preparing for the first grade examination. Following the adoption of the report, Dr. A. N. Sambare, L. M. and S., made a speech, in which he dwelt on the necessity of such an institution in the community and appealed for help. The chairman congratulated the promoters of the association, who, he said, had rendered very important service to the community. A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Aryan Education Society, who kindly placed their hall at the disposal of the association, terminated the proceedings.

Death of a Parsi Gentlemen of the Deccan.—The death is occurred at Secunderabad last week of Mr. Mervanji Pestanji Meherjina at the age of seventy-eight, after an illness of about three months. He was born at Tarapur in 1824, and studied the wants of the Parsi community. He was a nephew of the famous Parsi managers in the service of the Nizam, well-known as the family of the Vikajis. He had long cherished a hope to visit his ancient country of Persia, and ultimately he had the gratification of his desire by a journey to that delightful country, of which he spoke in terms of high appreciation. He had acquired a critical knowledge of the Persian language, and wrote a number of books on various subjects in that tongue. When the Persian Consul-General at Bombay paid a visit to Hyderabad, a garden party was given to him by the Zoroastrian community of that place, and an address written by the deceased was presented to him. The deceased's aid was often sought on occasions as this and on birth-day ceremonials of his Highness the Nizam. He was one of the trustees of the funds belonging to the Parsi community of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. He was a staunch advocate of female education and to set an example, he had his grand-daughter, Miss Fardunji, educated to a high standard in English, preparatory to her being admitted into the Medical College. This young lady now holds a responsible position in the medical service of the Nizam's dominions. His funeral was attended by nearly the whole of the Parsi community.

Alleged Infanticide in Bombay.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of a new born male child, which was alleged to have been suffocated by plugging the throat with a piece of cloth. The evidence showed that about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant policeman No. 1467 C, named Gunpat Bulvant, while on duty at the junction of New Hunooman Lane and Kalbadavi Road, saw a woman named Soondri walking along the road towards the Fort, carrying a bundle in her left arm. The sepoy stopped her on suspicion and asked her what the bundle contained. She replied "Bread," and requested the policeman not to touch her as she was a Mahar (low caste Hindu) by caste. The sepoy, however, felt the bundle, and found it soft and wet. The woman then said it contained a hen. The policeman eventually opened the bundle and discovered in it a male child, dead and cold. Enquiries were then made, in the course of which Soondri made a statement and took the police to her house at Fanaswady. There she pointed out her daughter Chandri, who, it was alleged, had given birth to a child during the night. Soondri was taken into custody. Chandri was removed to the Cama Hospital and the deceased child was sent to the Morgue for post mortem examination.—Dr. Arthur Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon, said it was an immature child, but had lived and breathed. He found a piece of cloth plugged tightly into the throat of the child. He was of opinion that death was due to suffocation.—The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against both the women Soondri and Chandri.

Kidnapping Children.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Bhanjee Oomersi, and Bhagwan Jeram with abduction of two minors and with the theft of a gold amulet about a "tola" in weight from the neck of a Hindoo girl, named Kasbi, aged 6, daughter to one Prabhashanker Mitharam residing at Old Hanuman Lane. Evidence showed that yesterday evening Shankerlal, a son of Prabhashanker, and his sister Kashi were playing near a temple in Vithalwadi on their way home from school. Kashi had the gold amulet strung round her neck at the time. The first accused came up to them, gave the boy, Shanker, half an anna and asked him to fetch "beedies." Sanker came back with the beedies and found the second accused with the first. The first accused told Kashi to accompany him to a gentleman who was distributing money. Then both the accused took Kashi with them to the Esplanade Maidan where Shanker followed them. The second accused gave a piece of glass to the first accused with which the latter cut the string round the neck of Kashi and took cut the amulet. Both the accused then went away. Shankar and Kashi were then taken home by some "Shethia." They informed their father of what had happened. The police were informed and the accused were arrested the same evening as they were trying to dispose of the ornament to a Marwari. They pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted several previous convictions.—The Magistrate sentenced the first to two years and the second to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
" F. C. Macrae	" G. R. Johnston
" John Reed	" B. Atmaram
" Krishnarao N. Rane,	" Motilal Canjee.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in continuing his address said that the third accused was connected with the matter from the very commencement. He was the confidential adviser of the second accused, and was also the adviser of Gordhan Nursey, from whom he had taken possession of the books of Harivalabh in December. Those books remained with the third accused for some time. He had examined those books, but he did not divulge to any one, even to his master, the fact of Harivalabh's will in the book. Application was made for probate, and efforts were made for a settlement, but the arrangement fell through, and Bhaichand in July applied for the probate of the newly discovered will. He was supported in his application by accused No. 5, who had made an affidavit stating that he had attested the will of Harivalabh and that the will was genuine. Vithal subsequently made certain statements before Mr. Girdharlal, but he now turned round and said that he was induced to make that statement at the instigation of others. It was for the jury to consider whether the statement was made under inducement as was now alleged by the accused. The case for the prosecution was that all the accused had conspired to forge the will and to use it as genuine. They were all interested in the concoction, and the telegram sent to Gordhan Gopal clearly showed that they all were involved in the affairs. That telegram, which was sent to Gordhan Gopal, was found by Mr. Sloane in the house of the fourth accused, who had nothing whatever to do with it. It showed that the accused were all involved in the conspiracy, and had been watching the movements of Gordhan Nursey. Bhaichand's application for probate was on the board of causes in February 1902, and when the case was called on, Bhaichand did not appear and the petition was dismissed. The suggestion of the prosecution was that by that time the police had got wind of the forgery of the will, and Bhaichand, in order to avoid all trouble, disappeared from the scene, and there was a general desire on the part of the conspirators that the matter should be allowed to drop. Harivalabh's will was in court, and it was taken out of the court without the permission of the judges. It was admitted that accused No 2 had it in his possession after it had been taken out of the court. The question than arose, Why was accused No 2 anxious to get possession of it? The prosecution suggested that his anxiety in getting possession of it was to remove all trace of evidence against Vithal, as danger was brewing ahead. In conclusion, Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the question for the jury to consider was whether, on the evidence before them, it was proved to their satisfaction that the will was a forgery. If they came to the conclusion that the will was genuine, the accused ought to be acquitted. If they come to the conclusion, and he had no doubt that, in view of the evidence, it was impossible for them to hold otherwise, that the will was a forgery, they had to devote their attention to the question as to which of the accused had committed the forgery. Vithal was charged with the forgery, and the other accused were in one way or another connected with the scheme, and on the evidence before them it was impossible for them to hold otherwise.

MR. DAVUR'S ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr Davur then addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He said that the jury had to thank the prosecution for taking up so much of their time in introducing details and documents, which were hardly relevant to the case. He did not propose to follow suit to his learned friend, and deal with the details and technicalities in the manner it had been done by the prosecution, but he would simply confine himself to the main issues and probabilities of the case. All the five accused had been charged with conspiring to forge a will, and having forged the will they used it as genuine knowing that it was a forgery. Though he appeared for accused No. 2 (Gordan Gopal) he proposed to speak about the general aspects of the case, leaving the other counsel representing the other accused to deal with the details of the case as they applied to their respective clients. Mr. Kirkpatrick, counsel for the prosecution, began by referring to the first trial of Gordhan Gopal, accused No. 2, who was charged at the last Criminal Sessions with the abetment of the theft of a document, and defacing and erasing that document, but was acquitted. He was not permitted to state anything further than that and go behind that trial, but he might state that his client was in no way cognizant or guilty of the defacement or erasion. Having made these preliminary observations, he proposed to examine the case for the prosecution. What the jury had to consider was whether any or all of the accused were guilty of any or all of the charges preferred against them. His learned friend had with great labour and energy submitted the best aspect of the case for the prosecution, but he could not help remarking that it was after all a very poor case that had been submitted to the jury. He was prepared to admit that the prosecution had honestly blundered, and had landed on a mare's nest; if the prosecution had refrained from introducing on the scene that convict Krishna Yadav, the forger, they would have acted fairly and squarely towards the accused. He was entitled to ask the jury to disbelieve in its entirely the evidence of the forger, and to say that such evidence ought never to have been submitted to the Court. The accused were entitled to ask the jury that such an element ought never to have been introduced into the case, and that the convict was brought forward simply to fill up the gap or to supply the link; what the jury, had to consider was whether the will of Harivalabh as it was propounded by Bhaichand, was or was not forged. There was no question that Bhaichand used the will, but the most important point they had to consider was which of the accused had made use of the will with the knowledge that it was a forged will. It was suggested by the prosecution that there was a conspiracy, and when they knew that there was absolutely nothing against Nos. 2, 3 and 4, they had to introduce the convict, Krishna Yadav, for the purpose of implicating Nos. 2 and 3 in the commission of the forgery. The jury had only to eliminate the evidence of the convict and they would find that there was absolutely nothing in the case to convict Nos. 2, 3, and 4. All that the learned counsel for the prosecution, who took three hours to open the case, and five hours to sum up the evidence, could say was that there was internal evidence that the will was a forgery. It was to say the least childish to urge that Bhaichand and Vithal should sit down to forge a will, and then introduce into it wrong recitals which could be easily ascertained by them. Before the jury was empanelled, the learned counsel for the prosecution amended a charge because the time mentioned in connection with it did not coincide with the evidence they possessed. Krishna Yadav, the forger, when he gave his evidence before the magistrate, fixed a particular time for forging the will, and his evidence was corroborated in that respect in the lower court, but when it was found that accused No. 3, who was implicated in the forgery, was not in Bombay, the story, as it was told by the forger, was changed by a whole year for the purpose of consistency. If all that was urged against No. 3 should lead to a conviction, the learned counsel ventured to say, that ninety per cent of the solicitors' clerks would run a serious risk of being convicted. If the mere drafting of affidavits, writing of notices, correcting drafts, and taking charge of document and passing receipts for them were taken as circumstances indicating the guilt or criminality of such persons, then ninety, if not a hundred, per cent. of these clerks would be liable to criminal punishment. Gordhan Gopal had been prosecuted once, and was acquitted, and he was again brought up for trial, if for nothing else, to be mulcted in heavy costs so as to ruin him for life. There was nothing brought out in the case against Gordhan Gopal during the thirteen days' trial, except the statement of the convict. The learned counsel then commented at great length on the evidence of Ghordhan Nursee, one of the trustees of Narmadabai's will, and said that though he pretended to be a guileless and innocent man he was a lying witness, and no weight whatever should be attached to his evidence. The prosecution, though it was nominally conducted by the Crown was in reality conducted by Vithal Chaturbhuj and his solicitor, Mr. Girdharlal. Passing on from Gordhan Nursey, whom the learned counsel characterised as the most disreputable person whom the prosecution had put forward, the learned counsel, turned his attention to the evidence of Mr. Kola, solicitor. This witness professed to remember with precision minute details of occurrences which took place two or three years before, and the least the learned counsel could say about him was that he must have a wonderfully strong memory. Commenting upon the evidence of the next witness, the learned counsel said if the prosecution rested their case upon witnesses such as these, then it was permissible to the defence that the case for the prosecution was a rotten one. Coming to the evidence of Mr. Billimoria, solicitor, counsel said a new solicitor like him had no powder or shot to fight with, and that he proceeded with the business entrusted to him in a pusillanimous way. Adverting to the evidence of Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor, the learned counsel said he allowed his zeal for his client's interest to run away with his common sense and did, what was to say the least of it, an improper act. He got hold of a man in the enemy's camp and got him to make an affidavit which was contrary to his sworn testimony. It was a reprehensible course of conduct to follow, and Mr. Girdharlal should not have allowed his zeal for his client to do what he did. Bhugwan and Vithal were, said the counsel, guilty of the most disreputable conduct in decoying Ghella Dalal, by tribing him into making statements which were false to the knowledge of those men, and which threw discredit upon the principal witnesses for the prosecution. From the evidence before the court, it was now apparent that Vithal Chaturbhuj was the man who smeared and defaced the will for the purpose of casting discredit when Bhaichand came to prove it. In the course of the whole case, there was not one consistent theory which the prosecution had been able to put forward. After commenting upon the evidence of Mr. Brewin, as the great detective of the Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Sloane, as his disciple, the learned counsel characterised the convict Krishna Yadav's evidence as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. He was introduced into the case, because there was no evidence against Nos. 2 and 3. The prosecution had not dared to call Tarvalla, because he had contradicted all that he stated in the Police Court under compulsion, and would have given a blow to their case which would have proved fatal to it. There was absolutely no evidence against No. 2, the learned counsel's client, except that of the convict, Krishna Yadav. The evidence for the prosecution was tainted, and the jury were asked to give the accused the benefit of any doubts which might arise.

MR. JARDINE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury and reviewed at length the evidence called against his clients Nos. 1, 4 and 5. Mr. Davar had dealt at great length with the question of forgery, and he (Mr Jardine) was not concerned with it at present except to say that there was no evidence whatever against Nos. 1 and 4. No. 5 had said that they had guilty knowledge, but he was an uncorroborated accomplice, who had retracted the evidence he had given in the Police Court. It was true that No. 1 propounded the will, but there was no evidence to show that he had a guilty knowledge that it was a forged will. No. 1 was a near relation to the testator, and it was natural that he should take as true the disposition which the will made of the testator's property. He came to Bombay in answer to Hargovan's letters, and the learned counsel referred to one or two circumstances which were significant as to his "bona fides." Counsel submitted that the conduct of No. 1 was throughout that of an innocent man. The prosecution had failed to make out a case that No. 1 had a guilty knowledge. The jury must be satisfied before finding him guilty that there were any circumstances in the case which were inconsistent with his innocence. With reference to No. 4, the learned counsel repeated the arguments which he had urged in favour of No. 1. No. 4 could read and write English, and it would be nothing surprising if No. 2, who was an illiterate man, should have taken it to No. 4 to have it read out to him. No. 4 had put down his name at the bottom as the writer of the alleged forged will, and that was, counsel argued, a circumstance indicative of his innocence.

MR. STRANGMAN FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Strangman, on behalf of No. 3, said his client had no guilty knowledge. Mr. Kirkpatrick, both in his opening statement and his summing up, had refrained from making a point of guilty knowledge against No. 3. Mr. Strangman, after an exhaustive review of the evidence, urged that his client's innocence was perfectly consistent with all that had been brought forward by the prosecution.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

His Lordship, in addressing the jury, thanked them for the patience and attention with which they had assisted at the trial for thirteen days, and said he must also express his acknowledgments to the learned counsel in the case for their endeavour to bring the case to a conclusion as speedily as was consistent with their duty to their clients. His Lordship cited the opinions of several judges to point out to the jury in which direction their duty lay in a case like this. In appreciating the evidence, they must look first to the direct, and next to the circumstantial evidence, and come to a clear conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The first leading point was whether the document which had been put forward as the will of Harivalabhdas, was a genuine or a forged document. The next point was to take up the case against each of the accused, and to say whether he was guilty or innocent. His Lordship gave an outline of the main facts of the case, and asked the jury, as men of prudence, to draw their inferences from them. His Lordship reviewed the evidence and commented upon portions of it. Referring to the production of the book containing the will, his Lordship said there was something unnatural in the manner and the slow mode in which it was brought forward; and it was for the jury to say whether it was a document which would carry conviction to their minds as to its genuineness. One thing which struck his Lordship was, why no mention was made in the will of the mortgage and the survivership clause. If Harivalabh had made the will in the book, one would expect to find something recited as to the adoption or the disposal of his property; and from that point of view, the internal evidence became important. In regard to the pledge of the ornaments, his Lordship thought that the evidence of the Marwaree was worthy of credit. His Lordship's impression was that the signature of Harivalabh in the book was not in the same running hand as his other signatures; and the learned judge asked the jury to carefully compare the signatures and to draw their own conclusion regarding the genuineness or otherwise of the signature in the book. His Lordship told the jury it was a very important case. The appreciation of the evidence was entirely a matter for the jury; and the responsibility would be theirs for returning a correct verdict regardless of the comments he had made upon the evidence and the suggestions which he had considered it his duty to submit for the consideration of the jury.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's summing-up at 6-45 p. m., the jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return into court at 7-40 p. m., the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against No. 5, and No. 1 with a recommendation to mercy. No. 2, guilty by a majority of seven to two; No. 3 not guilty by six to three; and No. 4 unanimously not guilty. His Lordship discharged accused Nos. 3 and 4. Nos. 5 and 1 were sentenced each to six years' rigorous imprisonment, while No. 2 was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The court adjourned at 7-45 p. m. till to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	9	8	94
Total plague deaths to date	120,480	100,013	
Same date last year	19	85	122

At St. Neots (Huntingdon) Frederick Mills, motor-car driver to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M. P., was fined £6 for driving at an excessive speed. According to a constable, whilst taking a car to Scotland to his master, he travelled 650 yards in 52 seconds, equal to 25 2-3 miles an hour. The solicitor for the defence urged that there was no danger to the public, as the road was perfectly clear and the car quite under control. James Gillan, motor-car driver to the Hon. T. Cochrane, Crawford Priory, Springfield, N.B.; Mr. Sydney Gold of Holly Lodge, Cookham; and Mr. Roland W. Leader, of Willesden, were also fined £5, £8 and £5, respectively, for similar offences.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

BUTCHERY AT THE BUTCHERS' ISLAND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Babaji Shiva a bhisti (water-carrier) aged 30, was charged by Inspector Walton with committing the murder of his wife Soondri in his room at the followers' quarters, Butcher's Island, some time in the night on Sunday, the 5th instant.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute.

Kashibai, a woman whose business it was to supply bhistis on the Butcher's Island, said that she got accused married to the deceased Soondri about three years ago when Soondri was 12 years old. After the marriage the couple lived for 2 year with her in her room at Butcher's Island. The husband and wife were on good terms then.

Dr. D. W. A. Gillespie, Assistant Surgeon in medical charge at Butcher's Island, said on the morning of the 6th instant at about 6-30 a.m., last witness Kashibai came to his quarters and gave him certain information, upon which he went to the followers' quarters accompanied by Kushibai, his cook Antone, and Ramji Babaji, a ward servant. He found the door of the room of the accused shut and fastened from inside, and called out to the accused to open it. Accused did not open the door till some time after when witness and his cook went to the back of the room and called out through a window. Witness entered the room with the last witness, his cook, and Ramji Babaji and found a woman lying on the floor. She was a good deal wounded specially about her head and was dead. Most of the wounds were incised wounds. Besides there was a wound on the left arm and one on the right leg. Witness then asked the accused to explain the matter, to which accused replied that on the night previous two or three men came to his room tapping at the door. His wife got up to open the door. He told her not to do so but she disobeyed him and admitted the men into the room. After they left he struck her with a "koita." Witness continued that one of his servants found out the "koita" from the room, and drew his attention on some big black hair on it, apparently human hair. He then sent for the guard, gave accused in their charge, and placed a sentry at the door of the room where deceased was lying. Subsequently the lascars were gathered, and accused identified Soorba Bhiceji and Sayad Oosman from among them as those who visited his room the night previous.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, Bombay, gave evidence as to the injuries received by the deceased. He said that the incised wounds could have been caused by the koita, while the internal injuries must have been caused by kicks, blows with a blunt instrument, or by jumping on the body. Deceased was a fully developed woman and her age was from 20 to 25 years.

Ramji Babaji, the ward boy, and Antone Francis, the cook gave evidence in corroboration. Quarter master Sergeant A. P. Giles, R. E., in his examination, said that the accused had made the same statement to him as he (accused) had done before Dr. Gillespie.

Inspector G. Walton of the Harbour Police, said that from his investigations he could say that there was a struggle between the deceased and the accused in the room. He produced the koita, the blood stained clothes, and other articles he had taken charge of.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Thursday.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the United Provinces and the Sub-Montane Punjab. Calms and irregular winds prevail on the West Coast and northerly to north-westerly winds on the East Coast. Low pressure conditions over the bay are slightly more pronounced to-day and a moderately strong east wind is blowing at Diamond Island. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, North Bengal and the South Peninsula and a duststorm has given a few drops of rain at Chaman. Calicut has received 3 inches, Moulmein 1 1-2, and Mangalore one. Fine weather prevails generally, though a few showers may be received in South India and Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH OCTOBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arrival insignificant; quality unsatisfactory. Gingelly doing badly. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Khamgaum.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dholia.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cotton plants in flower.

Broach.—Bright, fair sunny weather. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Solapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 16TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly at Cawnpore, briskly at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jaipur, Neemuch and Coimbatore, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic at Madras and Negapatam and variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light except at Veraval, where it has been fresh.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in defect of normal at Ahmedabad, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Malegaon, Rajkot, Bhuj, Jacobabad and Lahore. Elsewhere variations from the average are small. The temperature ranged from 99° at Jacobabad to 62° at Jubulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy only in Gujarat and at Malegaon, Aurangabad, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Karachi, Dwarka, Nagpur, Surat and Poona.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2.79) and moderate at Mangalore (1.16) and at Trichinopoly (0.65), and light to moderate showers at Khandwa, Cochin, Madras and Negapatam and Jamnagar.

Weather.—Weather is unsettled and rain is likely in Madras, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

The s. s. Britannia, which arrived in port on the 14th from Aden, reports having experienced on the 12th and 13th from about Longitute 64 to 70° E., fresh to strong N. E. monsoon with frequent heavy squalls of wind and rain and a rough sea.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, OCT. 18.

HANDICAP.

The Hie Over Stakes—R C and Distance—Fredtrade 11 12, Beyrl 10 3, Optical 9 12, Patrician 9 7, Good Boy 8 12, and Temptress 7 8. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Final Plate—7 furlongs—Swiftsure 9 10, Fando 9 5, Planet 8 10, Gnullo 8 8, Harpist 8 7, Fitzeros 8 5, Orion 8 3, Ayrdale 8 1, Dart 7 13, Nancy Till 7 11, Repetition 6 12, Cresset 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

The Small Pony Handicap—½ mile—La France 9 7, Cocos 9, Nanette 8 12, Aurio 8 9, Ethel II 7 8, Sunflower 7 7, Black Swan 7 8, Thunder 6.

The Bedouin Handicap—Distance 1½ miles—Mosswood 9 7, Chungiz 8 5, Shaibcob 7 9, Nevermore 7 7, Admirer 7 5, Arabistan 7 4, Sandow 6 7, Silvermane 6 4, Young Roberts 6. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 12 lbs.

The Lilliput Handicap—5 furlongs—Oriental 9 9, Governor 9 1, Paleface 9, Grey Fox 8 10, Silver Fox 8 3, Chester 8, Malabar 7 11, Firdosi 7 6, Young Taisseer 7 5, Thunder 7 4, Nonpareil 7 3, Haddal 7, Jairoola 6 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

The Club Handicap—5 furlongs—Tirah 11 9, Duldul 11 2, Omar 11, Hamilton 10 7, Guinea Gold 10 5, Little Arthur 9 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

Forfeit Rs. 5 due for horses not struck out before 6 p.m., Thursday 16th October 1902.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain H J Willsher, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Islanda 3,360, tons Captain J Anderson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 4th October with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Rasmora, 2,162 tons, Captain R Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 5th October with a cargo of coal.

The Florio Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain M Alberto, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,361 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and South Africa ports, with a general cargo and 1,593 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain J MacLean, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and East African ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Emma, Mr and Mrs Jafferbhoy Ebrahim and 60 deck.

The steamer Ashruf, 2,202 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs J Ewing, Mrs Josephs, and three children, and two natives. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosuf.

The Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain F W Shickell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo. The Captain reports that the vessel struck the bank in the Suez Canal and sustained some damage, which was made good at Suez. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

The steamer Prome, 2,299 tons, Captain F McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs Mitchell and child, Lieut and Mrs Battyel, Mr L Herrors, Mrs Barnard, and two children Mrs Booth and Lieut Col Rodgers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2532	Shickell			F M & Co
B	Birdoswald	2603	Gray	Dunkirk	21-10	W & A G & Co
F	Daghestan	2212	Todd	Antwerp &c	20-10	M M & Co
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	20-10	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Mangalore	17-10	Shend & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	18-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1969	Turner	Liverpool	23-10	W&A G&Co
4	Bisagno	1509	Muzio	China	17-10	Crocco
3	Prome	2299	McKay			K N & Co
8	Tirol	1747	Bretfeld	Shangai	23-10	A L S N Co
10&11	Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	22-10	P & O Co
12&13	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	London	17-10	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Hirst	Karachi	17-10	M M & Co
16	Dunolly	2127	Nicol	Antwerp	27-10	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Ashruf s	Newby	Calcutta
16	Islanda s	Anderson	Calcutta, Oct 4
	Rasmora s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Oct 5
	Colenso s	Shickell	Hull
	Prome s	McKay	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Java s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Bancoora s	MacLean	Zanzibar, &c
	Ikhona s	Willsher	Calcutta
	Itola s	Shepherd	Zanzibar, &c
	Lake Manitoba (Transport)	Jones	Colombo

The steamer Bisagno, Captain Alberto, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Itaura, for Rangoon, &c
" Aislaby, for Fleetwood

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Mombassa left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 14th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

SUEZ, Oct. 16.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Australia with the outward Mails of the 10th, instant left here at 4 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 16.

For Liverpool.

Britannia s—58 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 300 cwt Kurdee and 100 cwt cashew nuts Bauer and Krause 188 bales cottonfly Tyabjee and Co; 6000 cwt; bonemeal E C Nanjee; 420 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

For Glasgow.

Britannia s—5000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee.

For London.

Peninsular s—7 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 5 cwt ivory and 1 case tortoiseshells E Passaya; 1 case tortoiseshells N Meanee and Co; 30 cases black tea a William M Bell.

Nankin s—4000 cwt bonemeal M Jamali; 3090 cwt wheat 2689 cwt masur 4000 castor seed and 10462 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Britannia s—1 pot rosa oil Bauer and Krause; 1786 cwt mowraseed 6000 cwt castorseed 10044 cwt rapeseed and 4017 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Dunally s—300 bales cotton waste and 200 bales cotton fly Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 1000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Brothers.

Daghestan s—2000 cwt castorseed and 2510 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Birdoswald s—775 cwt poppy seed Narayandas Sunderjee and Co.

For Fleetwood

Aislaby s—4200 tons manganese ore R A Wills.

For Shanghai.

Mazagon s—430 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist R Danjee and Co.

Parramatta s—309 bales twist Gill and Co; 325 Zales twist Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist Talati and Co.

For Hongkong.

Parramatta s—100 bales twist Doshi Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th October 1902.

1. There will be a lecture for No 2 Coy at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th instant at 5 p.m. followed by a route march to Nesbit Lane.

Members of No. 1 Company are invited to attend.

Dress :—Drill order with arms, putties and Field Service caps.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok working slowly.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	14	1	30 p.m.	40	32
Teheran	16	2	16 p.m.	0	30
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th October, 1902.

—	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	minimum Time. H.	minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	0	0	1
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	0	27	0	1

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THE LARGEST
THE BEST.

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THE COLD WEATHER
CATCH YOU UNPREPARED.

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WARM CLOTHING NOW
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PARCELS of CIGARS sent Home duty, freight, &c., paid.
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" 12 Enlarged, Octavo, Small, 2 days to a page...	3	4
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" 9 " 2 days to a Page	4	4
" 11D " 3 days in a Open Page for Memos. or Accounts ...	4	4
" 8 " One day to a page	5	8
" 18 Pocket Diary	1	4
" 20 " " Smaller	0	14

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1902.

BALUCHI BELIEFS.

THE improvement that has taken place in the habits of the Baluchis since the first occupation of their country by the British twenty-five years ago is indicated by the fact that it was possible last year to take a fairly accurate census of a large part of the country without any unpleasantness with the people. A quarter of a century of British administration has had its effect in making a semi-civilized people amenable to outside influences, and has modified in some degree the fiery temper of a warlike race. How great must have been the demands upon the tact of British officials to achieve so much is apparent when it is remembered that the mental and moral outlook of the Baluchi is wholly different from that of the European. Standards of right and wrong in Baluchistan find no basis on the ten commandments. "God will not favour a Baluchi who does not steal or rob" is a proverb of the country, while the Baluchi who adds murder to theft "secures heaven for seven generations of his forefathers." Reverence for his ancestors thus prompts a man to cut off as many of his fellow creatures as he can compass. It is the duty of a tribesman to take the life of every member of a rival tribe he may encounter, and strict count must be kept of the losses on each side, so that the tale of blood for blood may be accurately balanced. Along with this almost religious duty to slay an enemy operates the equally powerful obligation of hospitality under which an enemy who comes to the house of a Baluchi must be supplied with the best that his host can offer him. Everything depends upon the point of view, and the religious exercises of the Baluchi are a combination of prayer, and what, according to European standards, must be called crime. A common maxim of Afghan tribes is "Loot, but pray," and the Baluchi, though he has not a clear notion of what is meant by prayer, has great faith in its efficacy for his personal benefit, and prays and loots and does other things according to his peculiar lights. Cleanliness may be next to godliness according to the Western mind, but a Baluchi whose religion is personal bravery finds cleanliness altogether incompatible with his rule of life.

Mr. Hughes-Buller, the writer of the Baluchistan census report, sums up the moral and religious code of the tribesman as teaching him that hospitality is a sacred duty; that advantage over some one else is fair by whatever means it may be obtained; that a wife's dishonour must be wiped out in blood, but that a sum of money and another woman may be accepted instead; and that blood must be avenged by blood. The tribal custom of the Baloch and Brahuis ordains death for a faithless wife, but among the Afghans an injured husband is usually willing to compound the offence for the payment of a few rupees and one or two girls by the wife's lover. In other respects the conduct of the people of Baluchistan is mainly ruled by superstition. A Baloch will not set out on a journey if he has been informed by the Mulla that his star is inauspicious. If some one calls to him from behind when he is about to start he must sit down for a while before he proceeds. Black or blue clothes he will not wear, and he has a strong objection to green apparel, while he considers it unlucky to cut his hair or beard. The detection of crime by the process of ordeal by fire or water is still practised. In the latter case the innocence or guilt of an accused person is decided by his ability to hold his breath under water, and the speed at which a runner may cover a certain distance. The supposed criminal sits in a pool of water with his head beneath the surface; meanwhile a man stationed on the bank runs to another from thirty to seventy paces away. The latter then runs back to the bank, and if the accused has been able to hold his breath during this interval he is considered to be innocent. In other cases the accused has to hold his breath until a friend can run, recover, and bring back an arrow shot from a bow. It is, therefore, apparent that the fate of the accused depends considerably on the speed of the runner, and there should be as much demand for the services of a capable sprinter in criminal cases in Baluchistan as there is in more civilized countries for the services of an expert criminal lawyer. In the ordeal by fire the alleged culprit has to walk seven paces over fire with his feet protected only by leaves. If he suffers burns he is deemed to be guilty. The Baluchistan tribesmen are by way of being Mahomedans, and as we have had cause to know, the religious fanatic sometimes creates trouble in the border districts. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that all the so-called "Ghaza" are impelled to outrage by religious fanaticism. The motive for the outburst by an alleged "Ghazi" is more likely to be found in a personal grievance than in the inspiration of the Koran. Unrequited love, the taunts of women reflecting on his personal courage, and grief for the loss of a relative are not uncommonly the causes leading to attacks on unbelievers; though the Ghazi whatever the original impelling force to the crime always cherishes the hope that it will open the way to Paradise. The majority of the Baluchistan peoples profess to be Mahomedans of the Sunni sect, though Baloch and Brahuis appear to have been at one time Shiahs. The inhabitants of the Mekran country are, however, Zikris, a sect which owes its origin to a Mulla who revealed a gospel in a "miraculous" manner that has not been unknown to certain latter day prophets. Rahmat or Dost Muhammad, a Mulla from Persian Baluchistan, found his way into Mekran. He wrote a Persian book made up of prose and poetry, and having concealed it under a tree he afterwards pretended to have miraculously discovered it. On the strength of this discovery and the revelations contained in the book he claimed to be the Mahdi or twelfth Imam whose coming is still looked for by other Mahomedans. The Dais of Mekran quickly accepted Rahmat as the last and greatest of the prophets, and his teachings soon gained a wide following.

This is perhaps not surprising when it is seen how much latitude the Zikris have in the exercise of their religion. Prayers, fasting, and the giving of alms are not required of them to pave the way to Paradise, and the manner of their devotions has no doubt a peculiar attraction. Certain houses, we are told, are set apart for the purposes of "Zikr" which is the name given to the religious formula that is uttered. The Zikris stand in two rows facing each other and repeat a series of chants and responses until the devotees are worked up into a frenzy of excitement. Gatherings for the performance of "Zikr" take place every Friday night, and on the fourteenth of the month, these meetings being called Kishti. The proceedings on these occasions are extraordinary. In the centre of the room a fire is lighted and men and women circle round it. The cry of every good Mahomedan is not on their lips, but in mockery they exclaim "God is God and the mother of Mahomed is his prophet." Then the "Zikrs" are repeated, the name of the Mahdi invoked, and leaping and dancing they reach such a state of frenzy that, losing all self control, men and women indulge in "pious orgies" of an indiscriminate and indescribable nature until morning dawns. Similar ceremonies but on a larger scale take place on the Koh-i Murad, the hill near which the founder of the sect made his abode, when the fourteenth of the month falls on a Friday. The Mullas of this remarkable sect are all powerful. They are prepared on payment of a sufficient sum to issue letters of admission to Paradise, while they exercise an equal control over the temporal welfare of their followers. When a Zikri marries a wife the Mulla has a right similar to that enjoyed by Lords of the Manors in England in olden times, but this right may be waived in consideration of a money payment. If it is not convenient for the marriage service to be performed by the Mulla the bridegroom takes an empty water skin to the priest. The latter blows up the skin with his breath and, being carefully closed, the skin is taken to the bride. The Mulla's breath is then emitted into the bride's face, and as soon as it touches her the marriage ceremony is complete. It is a beautifully simple arrangement, and is mighty convenient for the priest who is not overworked in earning the fees which must be paid to him.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE health of the City of Bombay is still on the wane, and the death rate which has been steadily increasing during the last few weeks has now reached 55·61 per thousand per annum. A state of affairs is also brought to light by the figures for last week which is rather discouraging. Notwithstanding that plague was much more virulent last year last week's rate of mortality was considerably higher than that recorded during the corresponding week of last year, and above the average of the figures in the corresponding weeks of the past five years. Deaths from diseases of the lungs continue to increase in an alarming manner, and there were also during last week a considerable number of deaths from diseases of the digestive system, principally diarrhœa and dysentery. In fact these two causes coupled with an unusually high mortality from nervous affections seem to wholly account for the discouraging state of things at present existing. One of the significant features of this week's returns is the discrepancy between the birth rate and the death rate. Of course the latter always largely exceeds the former, but as a rule by no means to the same extent as is the case in respect of the figures under review. The total number of deaths was 830, and the number of births registered 362; the difference between the two figures thus being 468. After all, the present condition of plague in Bombay must be considered as satisfactory. Last week there were 108 deaths from the disease which exhibits a slight decrease on the previous week's record, and is a considerable decline on the figures for the same period last year and the five years' average. The disease was much more evenly distributed over the city than is usually the case. No district complained of more than nine cases, and as a rule only two or three deaths from the scourge occurred in each district. But whereas the figures in respect of plague may thus be regarded as fairly satisfactory those relating to deaths from diseases of the chest are certainly not so. No less than 174 deaths occurred as the result of affections of the lungs other than phthisis, Mandvi, Bhuleshvar, and Kumbharwada being the districts which suffered most acutely. During the same period last year 105 deaths resulted from these affections, and the average for the past five years only amounts to 142. The excessive mortality from these complaints is doubtless due to the prevalence of unfavourable winds lately. The figures relating to phthisis remain very favourable as compared with those of other years. The total of 63 deaths recorded during last week is only half as high as that of last year. Fifty-four deaths were due to diarrhœa, 25 to dysentery, and 24 to miscellaneous diseases of the digestive system. Ninety-two deaths occurred as the result of fevers and this figure as compared with last year is very satisfactory. Mandvi, Kamattipura, Second Nagpada, and Dongri returned the highest death rates last week. There were five deaths among Europeans, and this gave a death rate of 21·18 per thousand per annum among that community. The death rate amongst the various sects of Hindus was very high. "Other and unknown castes" lost three of their number by deaths, and this corresponded to a rate of 1,019·6 per thousand per annum—rather a curious figure!

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY. DURING the week ended Tuesday last Guzerat and Sind received no rain, but very welcome showers fell throughout the Deccan and the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country. As a whole the agricultural situation in the Presidency remains good, and the rain which fell, coming as it did after a break which had been utilized for pushing forward preparations of the land, has been a further guarantee of the success of the standing crops. In Sind the water supply is generally deficient. Harvesting has commenced in Keti Mahal in the Karachi District, where the estimate of the rice outturn is four annas, that of Bajri six annas, and of Jowari from six annas to ten annas. Rats have slightly damaged the crop. In Sakkar ten cents of rain fell over a small area. The harvesting of rice is in progress in Larkhana, and all the standing crops appear to be flourishing although the late crops failed owing to insufficient moisture. Kharif crops are being harvested in Hyderabad where the crops have been slightly damaged by insufficiency of water and rats. On the Upper Sind Frontier and in Thar and Parkar harvesting operations are in progress. In the Desert young locusts have appeared, and they are damaging both the rice and the crops. Operations are being busily pushed forward in Guzerat. In Ahmedabad, where the standing crops are doing well, harvesting of bajri is progressing and preparations have been commenced in view of rabi cultivation. In Panch Mahals more rain is required for sowing rice, kodra, and bavto. Except for slight damage done by rats the crops are progressing favourably. In Kaira and Broach sufficient rainfall has been received, and the jowari, bajri, rice, and cotton crops are in good condition. In the Konkan a fair amount of rain was received during the week, and everywhere the crops seem to be in a good condition. In the Deccan also very beneficial showers fell, but in Poona, although the standing rice crop is flourishing, more rain is needed everywhere. The rain also extended to the Southern Mahratta District, where all the crops appear to be flourishing, and where the sowing of the rabi crops seems to be generally in progress. In Belgaum grasshoppers are eating the rice crop, but no other report of damage done by insects have been received. Throughout the Presidency the prices of food-grains are stationary.

AFTER thirteen hearings before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and a special jury, the trial of the Will Forgery Case, in which five persons were implicated, was concluded at a late hour last evening. Accused No. 3 and 4 were acquitted and discharged. Accused No. 2 was sentenced to transportation for seven years; while accused Nos. 1 and 5, who were recommended to mercy, were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

WE are glad to learn from Simla that Mr. A. U. Fanshawe continues to make progress towards recovery from his attack of pneumonia.

SIR Colin Scott-Moncreiff, President of the Irrigation Commission, has arrived in Simla, whence the Commission shortly starts on tour.

THE new South African medal mentioned by Reuter is one which the King himself ordered to be struck. It is not known in India yet who are qualified to receive it, though the point is of great interest to many officers and soldiers in this country.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING" says :—We hear that the Barun-Daltonganj line—expressly constructed to tap the Palamow coalfield—finds its objective a myth—the supposed mammoth seam nowhere!

A PUNJAB correspondent writes :—Of the fortunes corruptly acquired by native officials of all Departments, and the unblushing display of the same, there is testimony enough all over the country. As a recent instance there is that of an Irrigation official, who during the last closing of a Government loan (noted for payment or conversion to a lower rate of interest) sent in Pro-Notes to the value of above one lakh rupees. A fine index of "mala fides" and impunity in exploiting the unfortunate agriculturist over a life time. Other Departments furnish like instances of wealth corruptly acquired and usually expressed in fine broad acres, gardens, and imposing havelis dotting their "homes" in the land.

THE subscriptions to the Victoria Memorial at Hyderabad, supplemented by grants from the State, are estimated to amount to ten lakhs. It is proposed to devote six lakhs to the construction of an irrigation canal, at present known as the Benoor Project, but to be called hereafter the Victoria Canal. The water-rates from this canal will yield a revenue of not less than one lakh per annum, the whole of which will be devoted to the maintenance in perpetuity of the Victoria Orphanage and Technical School to be constructed at Hyderabad at a cost of four lakhs. Here some 2000 orphans will be received and educated in agriculture an industries, and eventually started in life. This Orphanage will meet a much needed want and in all India no Victoria Memorial will be equal in beneficent results to that in which the Nizam is so deeply interested.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 14th was 830, giving a death-rate of 55·61 per annum per thousand as against 53·20 the corresponding period of last year, and 53·23 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 108 plague; 5, small-pox; 24, measles; 0, cholera; 5 leprosy; 63, phthisis; 82, diseases of the nervous system; 174, affections of the respiratory organs; 54, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 37, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 37; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste 384; Hindu low caste, 103; Musalman, 192, Parsee, 26; Jew 7; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian 2: European, 5; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 362 as against 279 the corresponding period of last year, and 258 the average over the past five years.

THE Agra-Delhi chord line which is to be constructed forthwith is one of these railways which have figured in "projects to be taken up as funds permit" for many years past. Twice at least the earthwork of it has given employment to the local population during periods of famine, though no great amount of work has ever been done. It will be 121 miles in length, on the broad gauge, and will be comparatively cheap to build, as the estimate of cost is only some ninety lakhs. The official programme is that thirty lakhs should be allotted annually for three consecutive years; but as the Government are likely to have an enormous surplus next March, it may be found possible to increase the grants and thus shorten the period of construction. The line is not only a chord, but from Muttra to Delhi it is really part of the big project which is to give Delhi direct communication with Bombay through Central India. Presumably the Nagda-Baran-Muttra line, 355 miles long, will be shortly sanctioned, now that work is to be begun between Agra and Delhi. It is one of the few main lines still to be made.

DURING some military experiments conducted recently on Salisbury Plain, a balloon, which had attained an altitude of 4,000 ft, was brought down by shrapnel fire.

MR. H. Y. SPENCER, Assistant Master in the Karachi Grammar School, has been selected for the vacancy of Inspector of the Karachi City Police, caused by the death of Mr. W. A. Miles, on probation for three months, and takes over charge from Mr. Wardle, who returns to Cantonments. Mr. Spencer holds a commission as Lieutenant in the Punjab Volunteer Rifles, and it will be remembered that only recently he volunteered for active service in South Africa with the Ceylon Contingent, and on the conclusion of peace returned to India. He received a medal for those services. From Mr. Spencer's appointment it would appear that both Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Barrow, District Magistrate, are disposed to infuse some fresh blood into the Police force.

FRANS HALS.

THE STORY OF A DUTCH MASTER.

It is not seldom the fate of supreme genius to suffer a long period of eclipse ere it is revealed to to men in its full splendour. As a distinguished statesman has reminded us, great men are like great mountains. Distance is necessary before we can realise their true majesty. So it was with Shakespeare, who underwent a century of humiliation, during which he was the sport of the Ocliey Cibbers. So it was with his great contemporary, Frans Hals, one of whose pictures was sold more than a century after his death in his own adopted town of Haarlem for the sum of five shillings. It was left to the nineteenth century to repair the contemptuous indifference of the eighteenth, and to slowly raise the real founder of the Dutch school to his rightful place among the great ones of the earth before whom all the generations of men make obeissance. It may be said that with this superb work, Frans Hals by Gerald S. Davies, the latest of Messrs. Bell and Sons unrivalled services to the literature of art, complete justice has been done to the great Dutch master. All that devoted research, all that a painstaking study of his work, all that the art of reproduction can do is here.

The career of Frans Hals is recorded on his canvases. Of ordinary biographical detail there is a singular poverty—singular, that is, in view of his great contemporary reputation, his long life and his sixty years' association with the art of a single city. Neither the year nor the place of his birth is known beyond question, though Antwerp, and not Mechlin, is now generally accepted as the city where he first saw the light, and 1580 is the most probable period of his birth. It is certain, says a Reviewer in a home journal, that his first years were spent in Antwerp, and that somewhere about the beginning of the seventeenth century his family returned to Haarlem, with which it had long been associated and from whence Frans' father is supposed to have fled because of his sympathy with the Spanish invader. All the period of Hals' apprenticeship to his art is lost in speculation. With the exception of one portrait in the Warneck collection at Paris, there is nothing from his brush in existence anterior to the first great Doelen picture at Haarlem. "The Banquet of St. George's Guild," printed in 1616, when the artist was probably thirty-six years of age, and when he had attained the full mastery of his wonderful art. It is true that the picture reveals certain defects—an excessive projection of the figures, due to the want of atmosphere and false notes of colour—but these were the result of the necessity of giving each businesslike burgher full value for his money. In these Doelen groups Hals was crippled by the commercial problem. He had to deal out evenhanded justice to all his sitters, or there would be no more commission. Rembrandt came to grief on this rock. His "Night Watch" was a supreme triumph of dramatic power; but the Civic Guards had asked for portraits, not a picture, and thenceforward there were no commissions for a man who sacrificed business to his instinct for art. Hals was more regardful of his bread and butter. He gave full money's worth to each subject, and the result in one case, the St. George's Company of 1639, was a composition as stilted and unpleasing as anything that ever proceeded from a painter's brush. Of the steps by which Hals achieved greatness nothing remains. It is as though the dramatic history of Shakespeare commenced with "Othello" or "Hamlet" and all the preliminary experiments by which he advanced to perfection from "A Comedy of Errors" had perished. There is no more striking lacuna in art or literature than that relating to the first twenty years of Hals' career—years during which he must have covered infinite canvases in acquiring that masterful method, that amazing vitality, that complete control of colour and form, and all the technique of his art.

HIS CAREER.

It is to be assumed that long prior to this Hals had been able to make a living by his art, for the fact of his marriage in 1611 to Anneke Hermansz is the first date connected with his career which is known with reasonable certainty. Supreme as a painter, as a man Hals left much to be desired, and in the very year of the first Doelen picture, he was summoned for maltreating his wife, and discharged on undertaking to "eschew drunken company." Anneke died soon afterwards, and Hals mourned for her nine days, and then took another wife—Lysbeth Reyniers—by whom he had many children, and who after fifty years of married life outlived him. Mr. Davies makes no attempt to conceal the ugly facts in Hals' career; but he does much to clear his reputation of the familiar accusation that he was an unmitigated drunkard and rake. He bases his defence, not on the rather thin record of his public career in Haarlem, but on the splendour of his work during nearly half a century, and his comparative freedom from the grossness which characterised some of the Dutch School. It is pitiful that such glorious achievement should have ended in such tragic misery. Hals, if not a rake, was certainly a careless spendthrift, who took no thought for the morrow and spent far too much of his time and his money at the tavern. When his powers were failing he commenced a life school in his studio, but by 1650 he was far on the downgrade, and the rest of his tale was poverty and sorrow. In 1656, he was sued by his baker, and later on there are records of chartiy relief to him in the shape now of money, now of peat. And so, driven to beg for very bread and for peat to warm his old bones, the great master, whose pictures are to-day among the priceless glories of the world, passed the last sad years of his life dying in 1666, the year of the Great Fire, and being laid to rest on Sept. 1st of that year in the choir of St. Bavon's Church at Haarlem. His wife survived him, receiving in poor relief the sum of fourteen sous a week. The guardians of the poor in Haarlem three centuries ago were a thrifty folk.

Such was Hals' career as told in official records. What a contrast to Hals' career as told by his brush. Against the sordidness of his life let us place the magnificence of his art. To ask how he acquired that art is idle. He is among the creators, the men who discover new continents of art, and enrich the thought, widen the horizon, and strengthen the equipment of all who follow in their steps. Doubtless Mr. Davies is correct in attributing to the influence of Van Noort, the virile, rather coarse, but characteristically Dutch painter, under whom Hals probably studied at Antwerp, the direction of the young painter's art. Doubtless also he owed, like Velasquez, something to the example of sincerity and directness conveyed to him by the work of Sir Antony More. But whatever the debt, Hals no more learned his art from these than Pope learned his from Wycherley. He but needed to have the weapons put into his hands to march to victory. The individual note of his art is manifest from the first, and is never failing afterwards. Unlike Rubens, with whom he probably studied in Van Noort's studio, he was never touched by the influence of Italian art. His plain, downright nature scorned the trickery of symbolism, and the fantastic aids of myth and legend. The life he saw around him, the decent burgher and the burgher's wife, the jolly cavalier, the merry-maker in the tavern, his own face in the glass—these and such as these, the things he saw, and in which he was interested, were all the subjects he demanded for his art. He was a Dutchman, proud of his country and its people, and scorning to turn to a less solid people for his inspiration and his models. To this bold independence, this defiance of convention, this appreciation of the fact that the soul of art is truth and not complian[illegible] with tradition, we owe not merely Hals' great[illegible] but the work of the school to which he gave d[illegible] and inspiration.

HIS ART.

The characteristics of his art are [illegible] sincerity, and in these respects he [illegible] representative of Dutch art than Rem[illegible] whose imaginative and dramatic qualitie[illegible] ed nothing. What he saw with the n[illegible] he set down with miraculous truth [illegible] The glint of an eye, the passing [illegible] passion, the spontaneous movement [illegible] with amazing instancy and rendere[illegible] for ever. He was the painter of t[illegible] In that sense he is, as a portrait painte[illegible] superior. With that inner eye which r[illegible] of men and reflects it in the fleshly garb[illegible] richly endowed. Hence the general sens[illegible] ness which his portraiture gives by comp[illegible] the subtlety of Velasquez's "Innoce[illegible] example or Rembrandt's portraits, or to ta[illegible] instance, Watts picture of Cardinal Man[illegible]

(Concluded on page 6)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

TURKISH SEVERITIES.

VILLAGE BURNING AND MASSACRE.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

It is announced at Sofia that six hundred women, ildren, and old men have crossed the frontier at bnitza, fleeing from the Turks, who have burn- four Christian villages and massacred the inha- ants of another.

REMIER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

EULOGY BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S DETERMINATION.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Mr. Balfour the Mansion House yesterday evening, to mark accession to the Premiership. Members of the binet were among a distinguished gathering at banquet.

The principal feature of the speeches was a negyric on Mr. Balfour by Mr. Chamberlain, dicating the latter's unqualified acceptance . Balfour's leadership.

Mr. Balfour delivered a speech, in which he iterated his inflexible intention to carry through the ducation Bill.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

SPEECH BY SIR M. GRANT DUFF.

Sir M. Grant Duff, speaking at Birmingham, said e would be glad if the Germans continued the railway from Konieh to Bagdad. Even if the railway ere extended to the Persian Gulf he did not share e apprehensions of evil to the British.

He said that he believed that Russia desired to ush down to the Persian Gulf and establish a aval station. It was conceivable that Russia hould even wish to challenge our position in Indian eas, but it was nonsense to suppose that Russia's tatesmen had designs on India.

THE BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

CATSPAWS OF FOREIGN POLITICIANS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Boer Generals have left Paris for Berlin.

It is increasingly evident that they are being made atspaws of by foreign politicians, and the belief is rowing that their tour will produce little more than resents of flowers and laurels, while exacerbating British feeling.

It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that no fficial notice will be taken of their visit.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC CONTROL.

AGITATION AGAINST THE RATE.

The opposition to the Education Bill centres on lause 7 dealing with the composition of Boards f Managers which, it is contended, gives inadequate ublic control over public money in the case of oluntary schools.

The increasing agitation against the payment of the Education rate, in the event of the Bill passing, testifies to the intensity of feeling on the matter. Sir George Newnes, speaking at Swansea, said that he intended absolutely to refuse to pay. He would ather let the bailiffs seize and sell his furniture.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The War Commission continued its sittings to-day.

A bald official statement similar to yesterday's was again issued, conveying no information.

U. S. COAL STRIKE.

END OF THE DISPUTE.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The coal strike in America has been settled.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

The Bank of Bengal yesterday increased its rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN COCHIN.

BANQUET AT ERNAKULAM.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 16.

The Governor of Madras and Lady Ampthill were present last night at a banquet given in their honour at Ernakulam by the Raja of Cochin. The latter proposed the toast of the evening—"Lord and Lady Ampthill."

The Governor replied referring to the pleasant relations that always existed betwixt the two Governments, and said the Madras Government was always pleased to assist the Durbar by lending officials to conduct the State departments. His Excellency paid a graceful tribute of praise to the Raja for the courage and perseverance he displayed in initiating and carrying through the Cochin railway scheme.

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, Captain M. Oswald, which sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., conveyed thirty-five released Boer prisoners of war who have paid their own passage.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

DECORATION OF THE GUEST TENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 16.

The erection of tents on the Viceroy's tent camp ground is energetically proceeding. This portion of the camp promises to be an absolute surprise to the visitors. It will undoubtedly exceed any spectacular camp of history. There will be 1,500 tents, extending for many miles throughout the camp, Those that are now erected indicate the care that has been taken to secure decorative effects. The whole style is absolutely Indian, and every item of furniture will be of native manufacture. Lady Curzon has again shown her taste in the interior decoration of these tents. The inside of each tent is draped with golden coloured art work relieved by fringes. The central portion of the tent roof will be draped with Furruckabad art work in blue and white. The greatest effect may be anticipated in the camp drawing-room tent which is 110ft. by 4ft.

These tents will be reserved solely for the use of the Viceroy's illustrious guests. The floor will be paved with wood, and this in turn will be covered by elegant carpet. In a few days notices will be issued showing the allocation of each tent to the fortunate guests.

The office of the Director of Supply and Transports has now been removed to the camp. It is situated within the area of the camp of the Executive Committee. A native hospital has been erected and has started work outside the central camp station, and ambulance wagons are in attendance.

Further supplies of light railway engines and wagons are now on the rail here. There are now five locomotives and thirty goods vehicles. These after their goods is practically over will be converted into passenger trolleys. Gates are being erected at points where the railway crosses the roads. The culverts are rapidly being completed, and the railway will be at work in a few days.

The Executive Committee have issued a notice prohibiting the various camp representative agents from interfering with the canal.

STRIKE OF MILL HANDS.

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

A strike of men working in the spinning and weaving departments of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill took place to-day. The men of the spinning department, some 150 in number, suddenly took objection to a clause introduced a couple of months ago, by which the men were asked to become depositors in the Poona Bank, of which the Mill Agents, Messrs. Balmukand, are also agents and secretaries. The new arrangement was a sort of provident fund provision, each employee agreeing to a deduction of one anna per rupee out of his monthly wages, which was placed to his credit in the banks. The ruling prevented the withdrawal of the sum so deposited until it reached Rs. 10. The men of the spinning department were the first to strike. They objected to this deduction, claiming interest. They worked up to Friday last, Saturday being the Dussera holiday. But when the mill resumed work on Sunday, the men refused to turn to work. Mr. Wadia, the Manager, hearing that they were assembled near the Sungum Bridge, sent some of his other hands to inquire the reason. The strikers stated that they objected to the deduction from their salaries, and also asked that their wages should not be held so long in arrears. The Agents being informed of the state of affairs, they agreed to allow the men to draw their full pay without any percentage of deduction.

The hands in the weaving department, quite as numerous as those already out, also struck work, making the same demands, adding that they should not be required to work over-time. The Manager said that all the mills in Bombay and elsewhere have been working over-time, that is till 8 p. m., in order to meet the demands of the busy season. Their mill adopted the same principle and continued working till 8-30. The men refused to work beyond 7 p. m. As the Agents refused to accede to their demand the strikers remained out. Finding that the men were not destined to come to terms, the Manager, acting on the advice of his superiors, sent out men to Belgaum, Sholapur, Bijapur, and other places to engage men to replace the recalcitrants. Hearing of this resolve the strikers threatened mischief in case any new hands were brought in the mill. The mill authorities then considered it advisable to inform Mr. Kennedy, the District Superintendent of Police, saying they feared a breach of the peace. Mr. Kennedy accordingly ordered the necessary measures to be taken to see that no riot occurs. Constable Seton, with a posse of sepoys, was ordered for duty at the mill this morning, but the strikers were peaceably disposed and remained away. Both the departments of cotton spinning and weaving remained idle, though there was a disposition on the part of some of the men to return to work. The Silk Department was not affected by the strike, and the work continued as usual. The strike so far has lasted for five days.

FOOTBALL MATCH AT POONA.

WEST YORKS vs. THE CHESHIRES.

VICTORY FOR CHESHIRES.

The West Yorks and the Cheshires of the Quetta District, who came here to play in the Harris Football Tournament, decided to play their match in connection with the Delhi Football Tournament. The match was a tight one, both sides playing remarkably well. Nothing was scored in the first period. In the second period the Cheshires, through a hard fight, succeeded in getting the first goal. Nothing was scored further. The game resulted in favour of the Cheshires by one goal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCT. 16.

The Transport Syria from Durban is due in Bombay on the 29th instant with the 14th, 66th, 63rd, 64th, and 73rd batteries, Field Artillery; also 168 men of the Royal Warwicks, and Captain Blenfield, and Lieutenants Truell, Boswell, and Gordon; also of the Army Medical Department, Major Poole, Captains Burrow, Falkner, and Klessner, and Lieutenants Parry and Stafford, and Nursing Sister Goldsmith; Veterinary-Lieutenants Glacer, Nicoll, and Aitken; Lieutenant Swift, 6th Dragoons; Lieutenant Finnis, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Williams, 2nd Northamptons; Second-Lieutenant Slater, 1st Derbyshire; Lieutenant Urquhart, Royal Field Artillery; and Captain Hoogan, 1st Welsh Regiment.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHGAR.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

VILLAGES IN RUINS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The present year has been an unextraordinary one for earthquakes in the North-Western Himalayas. The Hospital Assistant attached to the British Agency at Kashgar, whose services were lent by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to assist the sufferers in the recent catastrophe, confirms the reports that Artosh and all adjacent villages are incomplete. Aksu also is said to have suffered severely. Shocks continued to be felt at Kashgar at irregular intervals after the first great disturbance on the 22nd August until the 16th September.

A severe shock was also felt at Chitral at 2 p. m on the 6th October, the Mehtar's fort suffering a good deal, while several houses in the village fell, and much injury was done to the levy post at Mirkhani.

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

People under relief in Western India continue to find their way back to their fields, though numbers will continue for some time longer to require doles to help them along until the harvest. There are now throughout the whole of India only about forty thousand upon famine works, but 77,101 people in the Bombay Presidency alone continue to receive gratuitous relief. The total numbers in receipt of all kinds of Government famine assistance throughout India is now roughly 150,000, two-thirds of whom are in the Bombay Presidency.

DINNER TO SIR POWER PALMER.

A farewell dinner to Sir Power and Lady Palmer, who are about to leave India, was given at Viceregal Lodge, to-night, by Lord Curzon, the principal Military officials here being amongst the guests.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE BOER GENERALS IN EUROPE.

SPEECH BY BOTHA.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COLOMBO, OCT. 16.

AUSTRALIAN papers just to hand state in the course of a speech delivered at Rotterdam, General Botha, alluding to the surrender of the Boers, said: "We were driven to make peace by hunger and the sword. We have made peace, however, and like men wish to abide by that peace knowing that the Lord God disposes of all."

Extracts from the German papers show that Germany is getting tired of the many appeals from the Boers for assistance, and the rustic cunning embodied in the recent manifesto issued by the Generals.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speaking at Clifton, said he hoped the Boers would not listen to evil counsellors on the Continent who were more swayed in their judgments by hostility to England than any desire to promote the welfare of South Africa.

If the Burghers refused to pay attention to ill-advice, the day was not distant when South Africa would enjoy a system of complete self-government, and become equal to Canada and Australia, loyal and powerful bulwarks of the Empire.

The Reverend Vlok, Dutch minister at Piquelberg has grossly offended his flock by remaining unswervingly loyal to England.

The churchwardens waited on him and offered £1,000 if he would resign the pastorate.

The latest news concerning the Boer Generals and the proposed audience with the Kaiser that did not come off, states the regret felt in German official circles that the proposed audience should have offended Great Britain.

The "Paris" Figaro observes the cordiality existing between Great Britain and Germany is a frail structure at the best, and adds: "But what a small thing the friendship of Germany is!"

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna says that the Emperor Francis never manifested any inclination to see the Generals. The Emperor is Britain's best and safest friend on the Continent.

Kritzinger has sailed for England and is stated to be thoroughly reconciled to British rule, and predicted a speedy and quiet settlement.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

GREAT DESTRUCTION.

Despatches from Tokio give particulars of an appalling catastrophe which occurred at Odawara, 34 miles west of Yokohama.

A typhoon swept the district and wrought vast damage followed by a tidal wave which covered the lower parts of the town.

A large number of houses were overwhelmed, and 500 people perished.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

The Macedonian revolutionary committee, whose headquarters are in Bulgaria, declare that ex-Colonel Zankoff, a Bulgarian, is leading the insurrection in Macedonia against the Turks. At present he has 3,000 followers subdivided into bands.

THE FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA.

THE ARREST OF FRENCH SUBJECTS.

The latest news concerning the revolution in Venezuela is to the effect that 800 Government troops deserted to the ranks of the enemy.

A message from Caracas states that General Velutini, delegate of the Venezuelan Congress, has arrested the manager and employes of the French Cable Company at the Port of Carupano.

The French Consul intervened with a protest and was himself summarily placed under arrest subsequently.

The cable connecting Caracas with the French West Indies has been cut by the Venezuelan gun-boat.

The French cruiser Tage is expected to reach Carupano shortly.

ROYAL RESIDENCE FOR IRELAND.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce have urged Earl Dudley to request the King to establish a Royal Residence in Ireland.

LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury is almost entirely recovered,

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

The Government of Roumania, replying to protest, of the leading Europeans and Americans against the persecution of the Jews, contends the Semites are treated exactly the same as other aliens.

THE DEATH OF ZOLA.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

MADAME ZOLA'S ESCAPE.

Regarding Zola's death it is stated that when the servants knocked at the door several times in the morning they got no response. Becoming alarmed they opened the door and found Zola lying on the floor dead and Madame Zola in a state of unconsciousness on the bed.

The lady was placed at once under medical treatment, and animation being restored she stated that during the night she awoke with a headache and asked her husband to open one of the windows. He got out of bed and she heard him fall heavily on the floor. She then fainted.

Experts, who examined the room, say the fumes from the fireplace were strongest near the floor and that Zola had a painful death from suffocation.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE CHANGING SEASON.

INTELLECTUALITY IN DRESS.

A NEW CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Already the first nip of early frost has been felt in the air sufficiently to warn us that autumn is with us in grim reality, and that we must lose no time in supplying ourselves with extra wraps and coats for driving, or even for walking exercise. "Forewarned is forearmed." It is wiser to carry wraps that may not be needed on afternoons that now grow chilly so quickly than to run the risk of catching a severe cold. As it is still too early to think of getting out our winter furs, it is absolutely necessary to provide ourselves with an intermediate garment. Nothing could be better to serve our present needs than a taffeta or thin cloth coat. If made in white it could be utilised for a theatre wrap when the wearer has to travel up and down to town by train, as well as for driving. As was pointed out a few weeks ago, nothing is worn now as much as white; the ivory or the grey shade of white is by far the most becoming. A graceful coat made of black taffeta is lined with turquoise blue silk, and an Irish lace collar, insertion, and scarf are effectively used for trimming it. Taffeta kiltings edge the lace collar and the turn-back-cuffs. The design in vogue is smart and becoming, and would look well carried out in black-faced cloth, which could be lined with a cheaper silk. Less expensive lace could also be used; for example, a point d'esprit scarf and collar of imitation lace of the same shade as the real would look well. If black cloth were used, the kilts round the collar and sleeves must be omitted, as the material does not lend itself to that purpose. Instead, however, black kilted chiffon would look pretty as a substitute. Cloths of all varieties are now made so wonderfully fine and light in texture that they never were better adapted for all sorts of smart wear. They hang as softly as velvet, and therefore do not look out of place for a theatre wrap. These fine cloths are, in fact, being even used for making tea gowns and evening dresses. Perhaps the change of season is emphasised more quickly in our head-gear than in anything else we wear. The airy floral decorations that we wore so gaily only a few weeks ago now appear garish and almost vulgar beside the severer and more subdued autumnal millinery. There are various novelties for the new season which are well worth noting, the most striking, perhaps, being the new chenille plait, as it is so becoming and soft to the face. There has just been worn a charming white hat of this material trimmed with a bow of black velvet in front, and two wings and more velvet curling over the hair at the back. The hair is now worn so low that most of the trimming is also low at the back. In fact, the type of hat that is at present most fashionable is the kind that has been worn by the Americans all the summer season. It is flat in shape, placed rather forward on the head, with practically all the trimming at the back.

WOMEN who succeed in the art of dress (writes "A Society Butterfly") may be divided into three classes; there are the good dressers, the clever dressers, and the intellectual dressers, but these last are at present in a hopeless minority. And the cause of this is not far to seek. Intellectual dressing depends on one's powers of imagination, and as a rule, we are sadly deficient in this inward and spiritual grace. How seldom an Englishwoman arranges her costume with a view to making it reflect her character; or ever attempts to dress in harmony with her different moods, or even according to the weather—except as regards the changes in the thermometer! Frenchwomen, on the contrary, often possess a wealth of imagination, and, as a consequence, excel in intellectual dressing. Mme. Rejane—that great actress and noted dresser—is a case in point. She has the keen sympathy of an artist for the manner in which thoughts, feelings, an entire situation, can be interpreted by a woman's dress, coiffure, even by her ornaments. Those who saw her act in Zaza can hardly fail to have noticed the sympathetic style in which she dressed the part of that untaught, impulsive, and yet pathetic heroine. A showy vulgarity clothed the opening scenes; a rich but quiet travelling dress was donned for the fateful visit to her lover's attractive home; and in the last act a luxurious but tasteful costume adorned the successful actress, as the woman who had at last found a more excellent way. But the highest touch of inspiration was reached in (I think) the second act. Poor Zaza had attained the zenith of her temporary dream of bliss, and she appeared in a pretty, simple gown, with, as sole ornament, a golden four-leaved shamrock hanging as a pendant from the slender chain about her neck. This lucky love-token served as a subtle indication that its wearer had at last found her four-leaved shamrock.

Few of us can soar to such heights as this in the art of intellectual dressing, but the simplest of us can study suitability, and bring imagination to bear on our toilettes, their surroundings, and their backgrounds. Several well-known women are adepts in the art of appreciative dressing. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra seems to have an unerring sense of the suitable in costume; for instance, whenever she pays a visit of condolence to a friend in distress, she always wears a simple dark-coloured gown and bonnet, so that she may not be out of harmony with a scene of sadness. One or two smart women have a happy knack of appearing in the right dress at the right moment. Lady Lurgan is a case in point; she is rarely or never "out of the picture," and she seldom fails to choose her gown according to the elements. An Ascot week, with its usual samples of weather, never finds her unprepared: on a wet day she wears dark serge; in tropical heat, a pale-coloured muslin; and when it is cold and dry, a pink cloth, or some such seasonable fabric. Mrs. Hwfa Williams is a high-priestess in the art of intellectual dressing; she is always in harmony with her surroundings; and has even been accused of dressing to suit the furniture of the room, or the style of house in which she happens to be. The Marquise d'Hautepoule is yet another example of a woman who has fine perception in the art of dress; she, like Queen Alexandra, makes fashion a servant and not a ruler, and looks equally well on a grouse moor in Scotland or at a ball in Buckingham Palace. With some of us, there is a shortage of money as well as of imagination, and as the latter often proves an expensive luxury, we must perforce limit our artistic schemes to a mere detail of colour and material.

A new Conservatoire of Music has been established in Paris, a conservatoire expresly for the ouvrieres, for the little Mimi Pinsons of Paris. The young woman, who owes her celebrity to Murger, has, indeed, given her name to this interesting enterprise. The founder is M. Gustave Charpentier, the musical composer, whose opera "Louise" has recently been played with great success at the Opera Comique. The fundamental idea is to put colour into the lives of the little couturiees and modistes by giving them an appreciation of the beautiful and a practical acquaintance with some of the kindlier arts. First in order of importance comes the formation of taste, and Mlle. Pinson was taken to the Opera, the Comedie Francaise and other wholly desirable places for young people, where she made her first steps along the desired path. It would never have done, of course, to take her to the Palais Royal, or "Parisiana," because neither of these places makes a point of being classical, and furthermore, their fare is apt to be lighter than is compatible with a strictly proper appetite. So Mimi occupied the seats that had been given her by the society, and tried to be morally elevated. After the process had been going on long enough in the opinion of the experts, Mademoiselle was transferred to the other department, as it were: that is to a practical acquaintance with singing, with piano-playing, and dancing. Now most people fancied that Mimi could dance, who happened to have watched her at the Moulin de la Galette or at the Bal Bullier. But she does not dance well enough to suit M. Charpentier. Not that he intends to make a danseuse of her, in an opera sense, not on purpose, that is; but he and his philanthropic friends wish to give her new graces of carriage and deportment; and so she is taking free dancing lessons, and presently she will swim down the boulevards with the easy grace of a princess. Her hands, too, are learning to strum the piano and the harp and her voice to sing the songs of Gluck, of Charpentier himself, of Martini, and of some of the glories, sufficiently accessible, of first-class It was in these pleasing occupations th specially-invited world looked in upon her [illegible] night to held in launching the season of the Co servatoire. The work is in full swing, and presently to the other accomplishments of the charming young people who are harnessed to the car of fashion will be added those of public entertainment. M. Charpentier disclaims any idea of making actresses of the girls, but many people will think there is considerable danger of upsetting them in their own avocation by holding out the allurements of another. The exceptionally long hours that these girls work in the dressmaking houses seem to suggest that the kind-hearted persons who interest themselves in their "lack of colour" could have found a sounder and less sentimental way of going to work. But Mimi is generally a practical little creature, so she may perhaps be trusted to make proper use of her opportunities. But we confess to some doubts.

It is well that the Sanitary Congress should meet periodically in order to remind us how great are the benefits that we owe to the sanitary works carried on by Town Councils under the advice of scientific authorities. The average length of life has been increased by several years. Zymotic diseases, or fevers, have very much diminished in fatality, and in consumption the reduction of mortality is really important. It is interesting to us to observe that this reduction is far more noticeable in the case of women than in that of men. The male death-rate from consumption during the ten years that ended last century was reduced by five per cent., while the female rate was reduced by no less than 12 per cent. during those same years. The reason why this is so interesting a fact is not, of course, because it is more important that women should live than men, but because the special improvement in women's health coincides with the change in their habits of life with regard to active out-door exercise, and also in regard to work on an independent footing, and to higher education. Prophecies, as we all know, were plentiful that this great change in the habits of women would result disastrously to their health, and it is peculiarly satisfactory to have the benefit of experience to show us that the contrary is the case, and that the modern woman is justified, at any rate, so far as health goes.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

The magistrate presiding at the Kidderminster County Court, took a common sense view of an action brought by a milkman against a lady cyclist, who whilst riding in the neighbourhood unfortunately ran into the plaintiff and knocked him down. The milkman claimed a sum of £25 damages for personal injuries, but received nothing. The cyclist said that the plaintiff suddenly stepped off the pavement without the slightest warning, and that the collision occurred before there was time to put on the brake and jump off. His Honour, in giving judgment for the defendant, stated that persons had a right to use the roads with wheels or with their feet, and they should take due care to protect themselves. It is ridiculous to think that people who are so foolish as to step into the roadway without troubling to see what is coming, should claim compensation for injuries that they were the direct cause of.

A different termination, however, to a somewhat similar case, is reported from Newport, but there the cyclist foolishly selected a member of the force to try conclusions with. The wheelman in defence, explained that he rang his bell; but the magistrate in fining him, said, that the cyclist's responsibility did not end with the ringing of his bell. One would feel inclined to argue where a wheelman's responsibility ended, but in this case it would be waste of words and time, in view of the august personage who suffered discomfiture.

A few hints to young cyclists: Rush short hills, and take long ones steadily. Oil your bearings regularly, say after every hundred miles, or at the outside once a week. This recommendation applies particularly to the free-wheel clutch. Little and often is the motto for the proper lubrication of cycles. When meeting a vehicle keep to the left; when overtaking, keep to the right. Don't lend your cycle or you may regret it. Don't rush downhill unless you can see the bottom. Buy the best cycle you can afford; it is the cheapest. Keep your lamp well trimmed and always ready for use. Keep your chain clean, but do not rub the inside of it. Do not tamper with your machine, because nothing wears the threads of nuts and bolts more than constant screwing and unscrewing. Never dispute the right of way with a water cart, steam roller, or road-hog—except you are in a motor car. Always use plenty of French chalk between cover and tube of your tyre; it prevents the cover from sticking to the tube, and prolongs the life of the tyres. Never have inferior quality tyres fitted to your machine. Go in for the best, it is the cheapest in the long run, and don't forget to keep the tyres pumped hard.

The system of treating dusty roads with oil, and thus overcoming the dust nuisance, is to be given a thorough trial in Hampshire, on a section of the main road from Farnborough Station to Aldershot. This is an outcome of the offer made by the proprietors of the "County Gentleman," to contribute towards the cost of treating a road in this manner, if a county Council consented to the trial being made. The Hampshire County Council has consented, and the trials will be carried out under the direction of the county surveyor, and Mr. W. Rees Jeffreys, who acts for the "County Gentleman". A large amount of traffic, of every description, passes along the stretch of highway selected, therefore the system will be given a severe trial. It is doubtful when the oil will be laid, it being essential that the road should be perfectly dry, and a warm sun shining at the time of treatment.

The hundred miles unpaced tandem record for Western roads, has been beaten by twenty minutes, Messrs. H. L. Dixon and A. C. Gray, of the Bath Road Club, making the successful attack. Their time for the full journey was 4 hours, 51 minutes 58 seconds, and in the first hour they covered no less than twenty-two miles. Not bad travelling for unpaced work!

A novelty in the way of cycle races occurred recently. It was a race between two young ladies, and the prize was the substantial one of a husband. All he had to do was to wait at the winning post and smile benignly, while the two fair ones fought it out, neck and neck, to get first past the "pole." Pole be it noted is American for crossing the tape or winning post, and the race itself of course occurred in America. The distance was one mile, the girls being dressed in approved ladies racing costumes. First one passed and gained a substantial lead, only in turn to give way to the other fair sprinter. Round and round they went amidst the plaudits of their supporters in the crowd. The prize young man encouraging both the fair contestants in the most impartial manner. After a game struggle, the race was won by Miss Nellie Donelly, the other lady promptly fainting. Nellie's prize was waiting at the winning post and together they hastened away to the minister in attendance, and in the presence of a large crowd the nuptial knot was tied.

Will the motor cycle oust the ordinary bicycle? That is the question that is very often asked in these advanced days. Some aver that the motor is a passing whim and far from being trustworthy or reliable. Other predict that in a few year's hence the motor bicycle will be so much in evidence, that the ordinary safety bicycle will be a scarce commodity. Just the same as the ordinary bicycle was supplanted by the safety. There is an undoubted element of truth in the remark. It is a pleasant sensation to go skimming along the roads, without effort, on a motor bicycle. It has a peculiar pleasure all its own. To be able to control and drive at your will and wish, to have the machine at your mercy, so to speak, to make long journeys at top speed, that is where the seductiveness of the motor cycle comes in. When a man says he would not ride a machine, you may be sure it is a case of sour grapes. Either he has no aptitude for the mechanical, or the wonders in mechanism produced by human ingenuity, or he feels the possession of such a vehicle is beyond his pocket, and so affects to despise it.

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Dr. A G Vieagas proposed that the Co
letter be recorded and that the trans
mended by the Standing Committee be a
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded th
tion which was adopted.

RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGES.

The Corporation considered a letter from Commissioner, dated the 24th September, repor as to the delay in the construction of the bridges Wari Bunder and other places.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, and that he be requested to lose no opportunity to urge in the construction of the bridges. In commending the motion to the Corporation he recounted the inconvenience which the public suffer on account of the present system of level crossings.

The Commissioner interrupting Mr. Shroff said he had addressed Government on the subject, and had received a reply from them to the effect that they didn't like to approach Government in the matter unless specific instance of public inconvenience were given. What he had done was to write to Mr. Shroff and ask him to furnish him with these specific instances. If anybody else liked to bring such instances forward he would be glad to consider them.

Mr. Shroff concluding said, he could supply many personal instances of inconvenience, and would be glad to do so.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he would like to call attention to a personal instance. He was on one occasion passing Elphinstone Road Station, and was proceeding from west to east. He had crossed the B. B. & C. I. level crossing and found the G I P level crossing closed. He could not get back because the crossing behind was at once closed, and he was thus made a prisoner and had to remain shut up for 25 minutes. But that was not all. The way in which the people, who were in charge of level crossings behaved was certainly not conducive to public convenience, and he was decidedly of opinion that the matter ought to be attended to,

Mr Hormusji and Mr Kabraji had similar experience to recount.

The resolution was carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF MANDVI KOLIWADA.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 25th September, forwarding for information, Government Resolution, in the General Department, regarding the Mandvi Koliwada Improvement Scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust, was considered. The Government while according their sanction to the scheme as submitted by the chairman of the Trust, trusted that proper arrangements would be made for the accommodation of the fishermen in a convenient locality with due regard to the provision of the Act.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the Government resolution was recorded.

REGULATIONS REGARDING STREEETS AND BUILDINGS.

The following letter from the Commissioner with reference to amendments of the Municipal Act was next considered:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 19th August, 1901. I have the honour to state that I regret it has not been possible as yet to submit the list of amendments of the Municipal Act required by the Corporation. The insufficiency of the regulations relating to streets and buildings has, however, been frequently brought to the notice of the Corporation, and I am of opinion that the question of amending the portions of the Act which deal with these subjects should be taken in hand as soon as possible. I would specially invite attention to the fact that Mr. Murzban intends to retire in January, and it is most desirable that his great experience should be fully utilized in the enquiries which will have to be made. I have the honour to suggest that a small workable committee might be appointed to consider the amendments which have been proposed in respect of the regulations of streets and buildings, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, the Executive Health Officer, and myself."

The Commissioner, in asking for urgency for the matter, said it was very desirable that it should be dealt with before Mr Murzban's retirement.

Urgency having been granted, Mr. Mehta moved that a committee be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Executive Health Officer, and report in respect of the regulations relating to streets and buildings.

The resolution was adopted.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the following letters from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban for self and other honorary secretaries of the Coronation festivities:—

Letter, dated the 15th October 1902, from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., for self and other honorary secretaries, Coronation Festivities Committee, forwarding copy, as follows, of a Resolution passed at the public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 2nd October 1902, for the purpose of taking measures for the celebration of the auspicious occasion of the Durbar to be held at Delhi in commemoration of the Coronation of their most Gracious Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. That the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and the public in general be invited to co-operate in the arrangements for the celebration."

Letter, dated the 15th October, 1902, from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., for self and other Honorary Secretaries, Coronation Festivities Committee—forwarding copy as follows, of a resolution passed at a meeting of the general committee held in the Municipal Hall on the 6th instant, for the purpose of taking measures for the celebration of the auspicious occasion of the Durbar to be held at Delhi in commemoration of the Coronation of their most Gracious Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.—"That Government and the Municipal Corporation be asked to co-operate in the rejoicings by illuminating their buildings."

The urgency having been granted.

The Hon. Mr Mehta moved "That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to make under Section 63 of the Municipal Act, and subject to the sanction of Government, a suitable contribution, on the basis of the past precedents, towards the Coronation Celebration festivities to be held in Bombay, and that the President be requested to take steps to secure the sanction of Government at an early date. He said the Corporation had already made up their mind to make a contribution towards the Coronation festivities, and they would be prepared to make a suitable grant on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the bases of the past precedents. They had a precedent before them of the Jubilee of her late Majesty when the Corporation besides illuminating their buildings had made a grant of Rs 15,000. He was not sure of the exact amount then paid, but the Standing Committee would find it out.

Mr. K. N. Wadia enquired whether in passing the resolution they bound themselves down to make the grant for the purpose of illumination, fire works, &c. He thought that instead of giving the Municipal money for illuminations and fireworks, it should be utilized for a permanent memorial.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: But our contribution is for the festivities.

Mr. Wadia said the occasion was a grand one, and if they wished to vote a sum of money it should be devoted to no other purpose than to a permanent memorial for the occasion

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was sorry at the attitude taken up by Mr. Wadia in regard to this matter. The section 63 (L) of the Municipal Act provided that with the sanction of Government, the Corporation might make such contributions as they thought fit towards any public ceremonies or entertainment in this city. In the face of such a provision, he did not understand how Mr Wadia could bring in the question of a permanent memorial. Such a thing had never been suggested nor had it been demanded by the public. He (Mr. Ibrahim) hoped the Corporation would pass Mr. Mehta's proposition unanimously.

Mr. Baptista said the arguments forwarded by Mr. Ibrahim could be well met with by the Corporation asking the Standing Committee to make a further recommendation as to how a permanent memorial could be established. He remembered that on the occasion of the last Jubilee, a sum of Rs. 80,000 was given to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in commemoration of the occasion. On this occasion it was open to the Committee to make a similar recommendation in regard to a public institution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in replying to the debate said the Corporation should accede to the wishes of the [illegible] ter [illegible] part- [illegible] the [illegible] rected [illegible] City of [illegible] to the [illegible] 2, together [illegible] question of [illegible] ing parts of [illegible] named) with [illegible] consultation [illegible] to the Corporation [illegible] em to reconsider [illegible] ent developments." [illegible] attention should be [illegible] been put forward by [illegible] that the future works [illegible] on in such a manner [illegible] only to the Improvement [illegible] hole city of Bombay and [illegible] poration would remember [illegible] hey addressed to Government [illegible] the working of the Improvement [illegible] as rather a long document, [illegible] ay that they had received [illegible] as, in view of the fact that Govern- [illegible] ery reasonable and very respectable [illegible] eived that reply on the 27th Septem- [illegible] was indeed very respectable and very [illegible] onsidering that Government had to deal [illegible] atter. In that reply the policy which [illegible] nt adopted was to endeavour to turn upon [illegible] oration the very attacks which the latter [illegible] ected against them. The Corporation, it was [illegible] ad not been doing their duty, while they (the [illegible] oration) had been very anxious to find fault [illegible] the Improvement Trust, because they had not [illegible] en doing their duty in regard to certain things [illegible] hich came under their jurisdiction and which involved the safe-guarding of the sanitary and other interests of the city. The Corporation, when this reply was placed before them, thought very naturally that it was a matter which should not be left at that stage. Thus arose the reference which was now before the Corporation. He was bound to say it would be a very difficult matter to find a more perfunctory and superficial method of dealing with questions than that adopted by Goverment in this case. At any rate he did not want to make an attempt to find one. The Corporation had made various complaints, and had pointed out that the Act was passed in such great haste that it was natural that people shouldseek amendment in a very much shorter time than in case of other acts which had been carried through after due deliberation. The Corporation pointed out that it was absolutely imperative that some act of this sort should be passed for the porpose of preventing the commerce of the city from leaving, and he thought they also used in their representation the quotation from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, who was intimately connected with the framing of the Act, to the effect that no time should be lost in making the necessary improvements, and as Mr. Hughes was of opinion that such a statute would go a long way to increase confidence on the part of foreign traders. It was in consequence of these recommendations and also of the peculiar position of the city of Bombay that there were certain sections in the Act which did not provide for the same right of inquiry which one could get in England in connection with schemes of this character. It was most desirable that in undertaking schemes of this sort the Board should not act haphazardly, and it was desirable also they should be in a position to have a skeleton plan of the way in which ultimately the whole scheme of the city would be treated. They pointed out that far from there being any procedure by which the scheme could be reasonably and publicly criticised, two gentlemen only had been appointed by Government to draw up the plan. It was quite clear that Mr. Reynolds' local knowledge was very limited, and that he had not adequate idea of the requirements of the city, and for the same reason he did not think that Sir James Campbell was qualified to give an adequate opinion. Various other things were pointed out, for instance that in making an Act like the Improvement Trust Act, it was absolutely necessary for the board to remember that even were the local powers granted to them it was not expected that these local powers should be used without the excercise of great amount of discretion. The Act was passed for the purpose of making the petty sanitary arrangements and improving ventilations. Well the chief work on which the Improvement Trust were engaged at the present time was to block up large parts of the city. (Hear, hear.) It was argued that in doing this the Improvement Trust were improving the resources and lessening the burden on the Corporation; but as to that all he could say was that if it necessitated what the Improvement Trust were doing at present, he would rather not have the burden upon the Corporation lessened. There was another thing. He had heard a good deal of talk from the Improvement Trust about increasing the value of properties, but the question was when the Imporvement Trust did not increase the value of properties did they give compensation? He repeated that it was most important that there local powers should be exercised with great care and discretion.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition, which was carried without discussion.

THE CLOSING OF A WELL.

The Corporation considered the third report of the committee on the closing of certain wells, in "A" ward. The report related to the deliberations of a committee formed to represent one of the wells. This committee states that the water of the well was held sacred, and that it was always in great demand at caste festivals.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be informed that in view of the strong religious feeling that exists in respect of the well amongst those residing in the district, the Corporation are unable to approve of its closing.

Mr Manmohandas Ramjee seconded the proposition.

Mr Mehta said he would like to know what was the real opposition to the closing of this well. It was said there was a peculiar sanctity attaching to it. But the peculiar sanctity of this particular well had never been explained to any committee. They must be practical on occasion and see that they were acting on reasonable grounds. If the opposition against the closing of the well were gone on with, it would cause a great deal of trouble to the Improvement Trust, and doubtless Government would be forced to take steps to acquire the property in the long run. He moved as an amendment that the recommendation of the committee with regard to the well be carried out, and that either another well be substituted for it or that a fountain be erected in the immediate vicinity.

After some further discussion Mr. Rebsch said that the matter was entirely one for the Corporation, and whatever they desired would be carried out. If, however, the well were kept open an awkward bend in the road which would probably never be put right hereafter would be caused.

Mr. S. D. Khote remarked that after what had fallen from Mr. Rebsch he did not think they need trouble much about the threat that Government would come down upon them and close the well. He certainly thought that the feeling of such a large community should be considered.

Mr. Baptista said he would like Sir Bhalchandra to explain how it was that he or anyone else who was not a Hindu could go to the well and use it. If the well were sacred such a thing would certainly not be tolerated by the orthodox Hindu community.

Mr. Aitken said he thought it was a great pity that the Corporation did not accept the first recommendation of the Committee. Had that been done all this trouble would have been saved. The peculiar sacredness of this particular well seems to have grown up while the matter had been receiving the attention of the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra replied to the discussion, pointing out that although there might be no sanctity in the well, thousands of people believed that there was, and it was only fair that their feeling should be respected.

The amendment was put to the vote and was lost, the original proposition being subsequently carried by a few votes.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

Americans in London—and there are plenty of them still—will have been amused to find a well known contemporary inquiring with as much solemnity as if the thing were really a little difficult to settle, what is the correct way of spelling the name of Mr. Roosevelt's secretary which figured in the official statements as to the President's condition. "Is it Cortelyou or Cortelyon. The 'n' suggests itself as the more natural termination." The conjecture was, in the circumstances, a little rash.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

[illegible]OMBAY SERVICES.

[illegible] E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, [illegible] rade, and Assistant to the Resident at [illegible] in charge Amreli Mahals, is granted privilege [illegible] for three months, combined with furlough [illegible] eleven months, from the 20th October.

The services of Major E. F. Marriott, Assistant [illegible] olitical Agent, Fourth Grade, and acting Political Agent, Savantvadi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as Acting Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge Amreli Mahals.

The services of Mr. J. E. Fairclough, late Police Officer in charge of his Highness the ex King Thebaw of Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Mr P. S. V. FitzGerald, Political Agent, Second Grade, and Political Agent, Palanpur, has been allowed extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for two months.

Mr. K. A. Reinold, on return to duty, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, pending further orders.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, is granted leave out of India from the 1st November 1902 to the 28th February 1903.

Mr. E Priestley. substantive protem, Third Grad, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, passed on the 17th September an examination in law.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I C S, Assistant Collector, Khandesh, dated 1st September, is extendedto two months.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S. is appointed a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the purpose of examining candidates in Sanskrit.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Ahmednagar, during the absence on special duty of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, L. C. E., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Messrs. R. B. Wood, I. C. S., J. S. Heaney I. C. S. and R. E. Holland, I. C. S. have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 1st January.

FRANS HALS.

(Concluded from page 4)

These reveal the deeper mysteries of life. Hals was content with the superficial, and here he was unsurpassed and unsurpassable. His art expresses finality. In energy, truth, dircetness, vitality, and the cunning of technique he has left nothing to be said. He revealed a new world and explored its entire contents. Occasionally, too, he touched a deeper note than we usually associate with his name. The portrait of Colonel Jan Clasz Loo in the St, Adriaens Shooting Co'y, (1639) and that of Maria Voogt are as memorable as anything in art.

Mr. Davies has much to say on the disputed subject of Rembrandt's influence on Hals, and while confessing that the weight of opinion is against him, states very cogent reasons for holding that the painter of Haarlem owed no debt to his great contemporary. On the remarkable tendency of Hals later work to sombre tones of black and grey, Mr. Davies has an interesting passage, which contains the suggestion that in some measure it was due to the poverty of his palette and his inability to indulge in the luxury of the costlier pigments.

It is no depreciation of Mr. Davies admirably told story and weighty criticism to say that the chief value of the present volume is to be found in the magnificent series of reproductions of Hals great pictures. In all there are fifty-five plates, eleven of them being photogravures. Apart from the originals they form the noblest monument of Frans Hals' career in existence. If we we would learn more of the painter's art we must go to Haarlem. Hals has found honour in his own country. No longer do his works change hands at five shillings, or even £1 5s. At the Rathaus, and there only, one may realise the real greatness of the man whose work was so much nobler than his life, and who sleeps in St. Bavon's church among the stout burghers whom his brush has immortalised.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A SATISFACTORY HALF YEAR.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th instant, in referring to the summary of revenue collected during the half-year ended 30th September 1902, amongst the papers laid on the table, the Chairman remarked that the statement shows that the receipts for the half-year ending 30th September aggregated Rs. 26,37,000 or Rs, 1,61,000 more than in the corresponding period last year which was the largest on record. The increase is in reality larger, namely Rs. 1,99,578 or say Rs. 2,00,000, because the credit of Rs. 38,642 for road repairs usually afforded by the Municipality in September has not yet been realized owing to delay in the settlement of the amount due for Municipal taxes Of this increase of Rs. 2,00,000 Rs. 1,77,000 was realised up to the end of July and is due to an increase of Rs. 53,000 in the receipts from charges for accommodation afforded to Troops (partly on account of the previous year) and increases in wharfage receipts on:—

Imports—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rice	32,000	Sugar	3,000
Iron	12,000	Coal	3,000
Machinery	2,000	Other items	12,000

Exports—

	Rs.
Myrabolams	9,000
Seeds	6,000

and on receipts from Warehouse rents Rs. 7,000 and siding fees Rs. 7,000. The Merewether Dry Dock shows an improvement of Rs. 6,000 and Port Department a slight falling off, namely, Rs. 3,000. The falling off under other receipts is due to the delay in realising the Municipal contribution for road repairs already referred to. The return is very satisfactory and may be recorded.

The return was recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Oct. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1902.	For week ending 3rd Oct. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	496	19	501
Do „ out of „	16	506	13	515
Do transported	14	361	11	336
Do attended to	...	30	2	32
Do warped	2	23	1	20

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through you, to offer free of charge to the candidates preparing for the Examinations of Matriculation, B. A., M. A. LL B. L. C. E., L. M. and S., and M. D., Bombay University question papers. My father Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, late Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay, compiled these books, of which I have spare copies. I shall be very glad to present them to libraries or scholars if applied for. Mofussilites should send half anna post stamps. Yours, etc.

VAMANRAO GANPATRAO PITALE.

248, Loharchawl, Kalbadevi Road.

SWISS GHOST MYSTERY.

FOR some time past the inhabitants of Oron, in the Canton of Vaud, have been agitated by the nightly wanderings of a ghost. Some few have attempted to solve the mystery, but the majority have, with Swiss superstition, accepted the ghostly visit or as a token of past crime or coming disaster. The other day a Mezieres gendarme, while making his rounds, came upon the supposed ghost in a secluded forest path. It proved to be a girl of about fifteen years of age, dumb and partially an idiot. She wore no clothes beyond a portion of old sacking, roughly tied across her body which was covered with thick and tangled hair. She was taken to the village, where her appearance has created a sensation. Her feet are covered with thick horny skin. She is unable to walk in shoes, and can only go up and down stairs on all fours. Whence she has come or how long she has existed in a wild state is unknown.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL,
FESTIVAL OF ST. LUKE.
Friday, Oct. 17, Eve.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Saturday Oct. 18.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).

MR. BOSE ON JUGGLERY.

ALI KHAN, juggler, wandered into my bungalow, on an evening, with a certificate from no less a personage than Queen Victoria. We glanced at it and saw the Royal seal thereon. He had little stage paraphernalia with him and only two or three assistants at his heels—all wonderful wizards clad in tattered Oriental gowns and monster "pugrees" embroidered with queer signs and hieroglyphics. Mystery shook from their very robes; and the huge linen bags innocent as they looked on the surface, concealed a vast collection of peculiar, bizarre and incomprehensible articles and knick-knacks of witchcraft. According to his certificate Ali Khan was one of the most unsurpassed jugglers in the world, who performed the most amazing things with very little machinery and always in the open air. The reader is perhaps aware that the Indian jugglers are the only unsurpassed ones on earth, ever performing with a celerity that captivates the senses and defies them to penetrate the magical secrets. The writer, however, boasts that he has seen through many of their tricks (for most of the wonderful magical performances are nothing but tricks after all) and has had the honour of being let into many of their secrets by the considerate and noble-minded Ali Khan. I have now learnt to my surprise that almost all the tricks practised by necromancers are quite simple, and within the range of any quick and clever person, and am further convinced that our natural credulity makes us quite willing to be every now and then blandly outwitted and deceived. In the following lines the reader is enlightened on certain heads which may expel the darkness that overhangs 'legerete de main' or trickery.

Magic, the science of the Magi, the pretended art of producing marvellous results contrary to nature—generally by evoking spirits—is divided into three classes; (1) Legeretede main or trickery; (2) performances with the limbs or instruments; (3) sorcery. The first comprises all wonderful sleights of hand, even though they seem supernatural, such as extracting iron balls from the the mouth or a snake from the nose. Under the second category come dish-spinning, iron-swallowing, entering a bent-up iron rod through the nose and showing it through the mouth, and so forth. The third is the most puzzling of all, and racks the brain of the most expert scientist with a thousand useless conjectures, and makes him a complete dupe! This class of magic has no explanation, and is apparently to be relegated to the limbo of unattainable things. A correspondent writes me:—"On one occasion a bunch of plantains hung in my verandah when a Mahomedan woman made her appearance. Several little children played there and the servants knowing the woman to be a witch drove the juvenile flock into the adjacent room to avoid what they thought to be 'certain destruction.' The 'witch' demanded a few pice of me, and as I refused she asked for the plantains. This also was denied her, and angry at this she exclaimed,—'Do you think I could not eat up the plantains from a distance?' We laughed heartily and caused her to bundle off in a hurry. A few minutes later I thought of eating a few of the plantains, and when I snatched one, I found it all skin and no kernel! I tried another and it was all the same; felt all the plantains and they were mere skins dangling in the air! I am not ashamed to confess that I stood rivetted to the spot, gazing upon the plantain skins that were quite intact with no mark of violation on them. All those fanciful words of the 'witch' jangled in my mind, and one of the deep rushes of superstitious belief came over me, and my throat and mouth were dry like wood. In a word I was mystified, and thought if the children were long exposed to the glare of the devouring eyes of the witch they would have been really all skin and no flesh, bone or blood. The witch had disappeared, and all search after her was futile. But the servants alleged there was nothing wonderful in it, such witches being as common in India as the street dogs; and one of them said, 'If your honour would only spit copiously on the children, or order one of us to do the same, no harm would attach to them; and as for yourself you could ward off all dangers from the witches by wearing your coat back-side front!' I give it to the public as it occurred, and it is for scientists to declare whether a complete bunch of good ripe plantains have ever been seen on the face of the earth minus the kernel. India is a peculiar country, and European and native scientists have yet ample field for diligent researches, and they should seek out materials with which they never came in contact. As for my part I have turned a semi-superstitious man from that day, and always keep a sharp look-out in suspicious places where they say ghosts ramble."

In these days when every one is poking his fingers into science with a view to discover her secrets, there are not a few magical tricks that are astonishing to the uninitiated. The display of a little skill by necromancers who have brain at their finger-tips swells the tide of a magical entertainment. One evening while walking with Ali Khan and receiving gratuitous explanation from him in the open air, I was suddenly faced round by him and asked whether I had anything in my left ear, I was quite taken aback, and examined the ear with the hand. "Nothing there," said I. "Neither in the right ear?" demanded Ali Khan. I examined again, but neither the left ear nor its fellow had anything on it. "Look here!" said Ali Khan, and in the squeezing of a lemon extracted a huge piece of wood from my right year and a big black pussy cat from the left! "Mew, mew," cried away the misshapen animal, which seemed to have come from the very devil and began to lick Ali Khan's hand. I thought I could give a limb of mine to learn this piece of magic, but Ali Khan said this was nothing, and could be learnt in a minute; and really so the case was, as will presently transpire. The piece of wood and the cat where so large as to banish all idea of their having been concealed about Ali Khan's dress. The wood was six feet long, with one end charred and thick and heavy. When I had exhausted all my power of guessing, the magician whistled and down came an urchin from a tree overhead who had beed lurking among the branches and had lowered down the wood and the cat behind my head by means of a cord! Before a large assembly Ali Khan vowed that he would turn a bad strap into a snake; and he accordingly threw one with great pomp on the ground a few feet ahead of him. It lay there in a zig-zag manner apparently to resemble a serpent. All eyes were cast on it for the grand crisis when it should receive life before a vast gathering. Ali Khan then opened his mouth and showed there was nothing in it. He then put a bullet in the mouth, and having closed his lips for a moment, opened them again showing "two" such bullets; then vanished them, making a pass with the right hand, and immediately after displayed a large iron ball of the tennis size between his teeth. He threw it on the leather strap and exclaimed "here moves the snake"—but it moved not! Quick as the eye could wink he displayed another large ball from the mouth and proceeded "ad infinitum" heaping the strap with iron balls from the mouth. When the display of balls was over a fire was seen suddenly to blaze from something in Ali Khan's bag for the display of some other trick. But Ali Khan assumed a mysterious air and warned his audience to mind the strap, which, as he alleged, "was fast getting into real life—such as is imparted by Allah alone." And sure enough it was no longer a strap but a large cobra-de-capello that was seen to glide creeping forward among the iron balls.

Beetle-dancing is a pretty little performance well worth looking at. A wooden beetle is floated on water in a little pot and a small drum is played on, to the sound of which the wooden creature comes into life and dances! The manner in which I detected it was accidental in the extreme, yet this particular piece of magic has hitherto defied a conjecture on the part of all. A gust of wind blew in upon the pot, and a red bit of cotton was driven between the pot and the drum, instead of being blown away the cotton floated in the air and hung there quivering, displaying a thin black thread which connected the beetle with the drum, the motion of which during beating imparted "life" to the wooden creature!

Ali Khan then began to fling pice through the air and they fell one by one into a glass kept a few yards in front of him on a bamboo supporting a fencing. The pice could not be seen during their passage through the air, but the ringing of the glass but too plainly indicated the imposing nature of the magic. The explanation is as follows: An assistant stood concealed behind the fencing and the bamboo with another glass and a few pice; and when the magician exclaimed one, two, three, fly! the assistant let drop a pice into his glass, the sound being heard in the distance as if it had emanated from the glass on the bamboo. But the juggler frequently showed the glass to contain some pice that had flown into it, these pice he managed to drop into the glass by a little elbow grease when he brought it down to be submitted for examination.

Ali Khan possessed the wonderful power of telling by the click to what year a rupee owed its manufacture. He was blind-folded and the rupees were thrown on the floor, and catching their silver note Ali Khan was successful in all his guessings. At last we let fly a copper pice and "no rupee" was the prompt reply.

Whether it is that men no longer take the same interest in jugglery as before, or whether it is that natives have become better able to detect the tricks than previously, it is certain that the art is fast declining in India. It is now rather risky for a juggler to attempt such magic as cooking pilau in a paper saucepan, or changing water into milk before a modern school boy having a little stammering of physics and chemistry. Many of the jugglers have adopted the European system of magic, which although requiring expensive paraphernalia, is easier to learn. I asked Ali Khan's opinion as to the relative merits of the Eastern and Western systems, but he was ill-qualified to pass an opinion since he had very little experience of European magic. He was, however, given a few demonstrations; and I must do the old juggler the justice to acknowledge that he detected the tricks with marvellous celerity. The machinery of the stage was clear to him in a moment, the card dancing was a child's play to him, although he had never seen it before. The veteran was, however, at his wit's end to penetrate the chemical and physical experiments, and when it was explained that they were due to the various properties of matter, he lost much of his admiration, and said he had no concern with anything which was the result of "elem" (science). Ali Khan was a conservative of the old school and could not countenance anything that did not come within the domain of legerete de main pure and simple. The great secret of success, according to this wonderful juggler, is to prepare for the next performance when one is being shown. The chance of detection is thus minimised, especially if the performer is a dexterous one. Thus, in vomiting iron balls, while all eyes are rivetted to the ponderous mass just disgorged, the performer takes the opportunity of thrusting another ball into his mouth by the left hand unperceived by anyone, and pretends in this way to vomit forth ball after ball like a quickfiring six-pounder. It was in this way that the attention of the audience was diverged from the strap, specially by the blazing fire, when the strap was replaced by a real snake by a confederate.

Ali Khan never pretended to take help from supernatural agency. But he said that there were men who could work wanders by such means. Such were the great Hossen Khan and Atma Ram Sirkar who startled Calcutta in the early half of the last century. These men were true socerers, and Ali Khan would always touch his turban with great reverence whenever these personages were named. To this category perhaps belong the fire-walkers who are still to be found in many parts of India. This opinion is held by many educated natives; but between you and me I would say that tough feet are at the bottom of the secret. It is said of Hossen Khan that on one occasion he had promised to commence his performance exactly at 9 p. m., before a vast assembly of Europeans and natives. The advertised time had long been passed, and the audience were tired of consulting their watches, but Hossen Khan came not. Ten o'clock struck and the audience were about to break up in disgust when in came the great magician. There were loud complaints for his delay, but Hossen Khan naively replied, "Why it is just nine!" Ladies and gentlemen read their watches again, and to their utmost surprise found the hands to indicate nine! The illusionist then said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I beg your pardon, but this is the first item in my programme!"

A few words about snake charming. The charmer who has caught a large snake from your kitchen or your drawing-room has deceived you to an enormous extent. A pet snake is let loose beforehand in the place whence the magician wished it appear, and he has confederates in the crowd itself—perhaps among your own servants. Mesmerism has certainly its effect, and controls the movements of the wild snake, but the much vaunted incantations of the charmers are a disgrace to those who pin their faith to them. I have in my own household a servant who can arrest the motion of a wild cobra by passing the hand over it. But the charmers nevertheless play off tricks upon you. Anyone wishing to detect them should never listen to the lecture the magician delivers to mystify. While he is thundering away an assistant approaches you, and seeing that your attention is most drawn to the lecture, enters a pet snake into your coat sleeve. The dirty creature winds up and conceals itself about your arm pit. The magician on a signal from his assistant approaches you and makes you a laughing-stock of all by extracting a nasty reptile from your gentle person. Snakes are also concealed in the thinnest magic bugles as these reptiles have a wonderful power of condensing themselves into the limits of the smallest compass and bulge out as a result of special training whenever touched by the operator, the audience thinking the snake was extracted from the pillar or the door that was approached. The snakes caught in this way are never fresh wild ones, for the same snakes are basketed and carried by the charmer to your neighbour's dwelling for the performance of the same tricks. S. S. BOSE, IN THE "PIONEER."

THE PADRE AND THE TIGERS.

THE following is an account of a shikar incident sent to the "Madras Mail" by a native correspondent:—"Just a fortnight back a pair of big striped royal tigers entered the village of Naganahalli, Heggadevankote Taluk, in broad daylight, at about 5 p.m., and killed a calf. About 50 or 60 villagers raised an alarm from a distance of nearly 50 yards, but their majesties would not move an inch from the kill. Thereupon our Rev. Father Xavier stepped out of his house, with his No. 12 double-barrelled gun, hiding himself at a distance of about 50 yards behind a stack of ragi, fired at one of the brutes with a steady aim, but being overpowered with the terror of the animals and particularly with the fear of violating Game Laws, had to send the ball away a little to the side of the heart of one of the tigers, just to allow him to escape with a fatal wound. Local shikaris of this place are still in the habit of shooting spotted deers, kadaravs and other animals—and not to speak of jungle-fowls, etc., without any regard to these Game Laws. But our Rev. Father being a loyal subject did not intend to poach the game. Cannot one kill such ferocious animals even in such hazardous circumstances? Unless premission is given to kill wild animals, it will end in severe loss to the raiyats—both in life any property hereafter." It is hardly necessary to state that the Game Laws do not prohibit the killing of tigers.

AN "AMERICAN MOTHER" IN OXFORD.

"THE DISCIPLINE OF DIRT."

AN "American Mother" writes to the "Times" to express the disappointment which she experienced on recently visiting Oxford: "Cherishing the hope that my son, after completing the usual four years of academical work at Harvard might continue his studies for another year at one of the mother Universities, I asked with special interest to see a fair sample of a student's room. I had pictured a very simple study, fitted, perhaps, with the furniture of a past age, which, with more modern accessories of paint and paper and rugs, would surround the boy with those refining influences which are a part of education. I was overwhelmed with dissappointment. Ought I to subject a lad after four years of student life at Harvard in rooms hung with fresh yet inexpensive paper, carpeted with soft-toned rugs, furnished with perfect simplicity, but with regard to comfort and cleanliness, to the squalor of such rooms as I was shown? Is it necessary in order to turn out the polished, well-groomed, refined Englishman that we admire so much in America, to subject the youth to half-painted floors, ragged carpets, shabby furniture, shockingly greasy cushions, untidy wallpaper, dirty mattresses and blankets, and extraordinary discomfort? Is it not in spite of these that they become the finest gentlemen in the world? I do not believe in the discipline of dirt; discomfort and rigid simplicity are no doubt salutary. Of these I do not complain; but I do hesitate in my admiration of a great University that countenances unnecessary disregard of cleanliness."

FIFTY-KNOT STEAMSHIPS!

ENTHUSIASTIC INVENTOR'S DREAM.

Inventive genius, happily for humanity, has no finality. One of the latest schemes for the advancement of civilization has in view the increase of the power of the steam engine for marine purposes.

"More power, less fuel," is the claim which Mr. John Wills sets up for an appliance which he recently exhibited to experts at the office of the International Trading Company, Fleet-street. The appliance consists of an arrangement of the principle of the lever and fulcrum, by means of which, he claims, the steam can be better utilised; moreover, there is no dead centre as in the crank shaft engine. Brushing aside technicalities, it may be stated that the secret of the new contrivance is in a driving wheel, which also serves as a flywheel, erected amidship. The periphery of the wheel is grooved to transmit its motion to the propeller shaft—thus the slow motion of the large wheel may be transformed into a quick motion for the propeller. The speed of the latter is designed for 700 revolutions. Thus, with a minimum of fuel, Mr. Wills declares that a ship might be propelled comfortably up to 50 knots an hour.

Mr. Wills, with a faith proverbial in inventors, expects great things from the invention if—as he put it to an inquiring representative of "The Daily News" —it gets a fair chance. Certainly the model with which he sought to demonstrate the powers of the contrivance was crude in its construction. "But—said he, plaintively—I am hoping to find a party or parties who will furnish, say, £500, to build or purchase and equip with my engine a small boat to demonstrate the practical working of the invention."

There's the rub! For himself, Mr. Wills has no lack of faith and enthusiasm in his invention, and, with the pertinacity of a true Scotsman, he does not intend to allow humanity to linger in this Vale of Tears without deriving benefits from his great ideas —rocking levers, fulcrums, driving wheels, and all!

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 16).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—Simla, the 9th October 1902—The services of Capt E O'Brien I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 20th Oct 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

Capt E O'Brien Asst Political Agent second grade and Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge Amreli Mahals is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eleven months from the 20th Oct 1902.

The services of Major E F Marriott Asst Political Agent fourth grade and acting Political Agent Savantvadi are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept for employment as acting Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge Amreli Mahals.

The services of Mr J E Fairclough late Police Officer in charge of H H the ex-King Thebaw of Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

Mr P S V FitzGerald Political Agent second grade and Political Agent Palanpur has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for two months in continuation of the leave notified in this Dept Notification No 5022 dated the 9th July 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No 5563 dated the 2nd September 1902 suspending the operation of Govt Notification No 5428 dated the 27th Aug 1902 the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr E Clements I C S should assume charge of his appointment as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Poona and Asst Agent for Sardars in the Deccan in addition to his appointment as a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sect 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Subrao Venkappa Kalawar acting Mahalkari petha Supa in the district of Kanara to exercise the power of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar Trivedi Mamlatdar taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis, B A, L L B, second class Subordinate Judge Gadag to be Assistant Judge on probation under the Provincial Civil Service Rules and to direct that he should take rank for the purpose of promotion substantive or acting below all officers now holding permanent appointments as Second Assistants. H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Phadnis to do duty as Assnt Judge and Sessions Judge Khandesh.

The Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No 7984 dated the 10th Decr 1901 and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize Azam Shankar Daji Bhalerav acting Head Karkun taluka Jamkhed in the district of Ahmednagar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Jamkhed Taluka excluding the Head-quarter Station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No 4583 dated the 18th July 1902, and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876, to specially authorize A'zam Vishnu Sakharam Jog Head Karkun taluka Nagar in the district of Amednagar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Nagar Taluka excluding the Head quater Station.

The Governor in Council is under Class 2 to Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to appoint Mr N B Divatia Magistrate of the first class and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Khandesh to be an Additional Dist Magistrate in the district of Khandesh for a period of six months with effect from the 1st November 1902 and to invest him with all the powers of a Dist Magistrate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K A Reinold on return to duty to act as Dist Supdt of Police Hyderabad pending further orders.

Mr P Byrne Coroner of Bombay is granted leave out of India from the 1st November 1902 to the 28th Feb 1903 both days inclusive.

Mr E Priestley sub protem third grade Assist Supdt of Police Nasik passed on the 17th Sept 1902 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XVI of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Vishnu Khshao Vyavhare late a Round Guard in the Pimpalner Range of the West Khandesh Forest Division is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Rao Bahadur Venkantrao Subrao Koppikar Dist Deputy Collector Belgaum is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr E A Elliott, I C S, Asst Collector Khandesh in Gov Notification No 6081 dated 1st Sept 1902 is extended to two months.

Rao Bhadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi Dist Depy Collector Bijapur is granted an extension by fifteen days of the privilege leave for one month allowed to him by Govt Notification No 6109 dated 2nd Sept 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi to act as Native Asst to the Commissioner Southern Division vice Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye proceeding on leave, and pending relief by Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar.

In modification of Govt Notifications Nos 2333 dated 9th April 1902 and 3378 dated 7th May 1902 it is hereby notified that—Mr F Gleadow was appointed to act as Conservator of Forests from 9th April to 11th May 1902 continuing to hold charge of the Sind Circle; Mr G P Millett was appointed to act as Depy Conservator of Forests first grade from 9th April to 5th May 1902 and to hold charge of the Southern Circle; Mr G M Ryan was appointed to act as Depy Conservator of Forests first grade from 3rd to 11th May 1902 and to hold charge of the Northern Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, M A Oxon Barrister at Law I C S to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for the purpose of examining candidates in Sanskrit.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H DuBoulay I C S to act as Collector of Ahmednagar and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence on special duty of Mr R A Lamb C I E I C S or pending further orders.

Mr A C Robinson L C E Extra Asst Conservator of Forests first grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 17.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

1199—Smetham B and N—Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and another vs Khunderao Pandurang—Dikshit and D.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

1226—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Karmally Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

1228—Nanu and H—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co M J and M.
1229—Nanu and H—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co M J and M.
1230—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Curtay vs Zubiroodin alias Baloo Mia Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaber and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Madhubhai D and J and Little and Co Partly decided.
713-00—Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.
256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another —Unwalla and P.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co. —For postponement.
708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.
707-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jeejibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet—Cregie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

337-02—In person—Vunna Dhulla and others vs Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck.

For Dismissal.

787-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albial David Sassoon add others vs Luckmidas Naronjee—Wadia and G.

For Consent decree.

657-00—Daphtary and F—Hirachund Vasonjee and another vs Vurjiwandas Madhowjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
686-01—Little and Co—Runsordas Vithuldas vs Purshotam Ranchord and another—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co.
230-02—Bhaishunker K and G—Awabai widow vs Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy—Wadia and G.
514-95—Dikshit and D—Jainai vs Afizabai and others—Payne G S and M and Little and Co and Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suit.

35-01—M J and M—Jewraj Beraj vs Madhowdas Gooldas Paste—Little and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

306-02—Crawford L and O—Mahomedali bin Mahomed vs Bibibai widow and others—Jehangir and S.
328-99—Framjee and D—Sulleman Hajee Esmail Chotani vs Bai Mariambai widow and others—Captain and V and P G and S R and B and M and M.
39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750,01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta.
98,02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kastoor Trikam and others—K B Mehta and M and V.
662-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Dinnanath Khote and another —Matubhai J and M.

Testamentary Suits.

17,01—Bhaishanker and K—Durgapurshad Purbhoodas vs Balabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.
5,02—Kunderao and S—Jadawjee Purmanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotamlaljee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co.
7,02—Madhowjee and V—Moorlidhar Goolabdas vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

576,01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and another—Kanga and P and Thakurdas D and Co.
670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.
409,02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Curetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva B Raghavaya.
60,00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vsHeeravahu widow and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co.
445,02—M B Chothia—Kaishroo Hormusjee Billimoria vs Hajee Ismail Hassan—Captain and V.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHER

IN recent years the motto of Glasgow City has been shortened from Let Glasgow Flourish by the Preaching of the Word to Let Glasgow Flourish; and a campaign to restore the missing words has failed. It was probably the agitation on the subject that led to this being among the questions in a recent General Knowledge paper at a Glasgow school: What is the completion of the following: Let Glasgow Flourish by—One bright boy gave Let Glasgow Flourish by All Means, and the version of another was Let Glasgow Flourish by Fair Means or Foul.

It was referred the other day to the experiment which is to be tried in this country of oiling the roads for the purpose of laying the dust. In a recent report to the Foreign Office the British Consul-General at San Francisco describes how the oil is applied in that part of the world: Before oiling the roadbed should be carefully prepared, well graded and shaped, and the surface smoothed and packed as firmly as possible. If the roadbed is dry to a depth of over 1in., it should be thoroughly soaked with water, and as soon as the surface is dry again, as much of the oil should be applied as the material will absorb. These directions, it seems, are suited for cases where the road has never been oiled before.

The Consul-General, in his communication, further states: The oil is heated in the sprinkler by means of steam pipes of 2in. diameter passing through the oil. Any sprinkler that is successful in distributing water will serve the purpose. One sprinkler may be used whilst another is heating. The oil should be heated to a temperature of 250 to 300 degrees. A force of men with rakes follows the sprinkler to stir in the dust and allow the oil to penetrate the solid roadbed, as much oil being applied as the material will absorb. The oil used in sprinkling the road in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, has, it is stated, proved an entire success. There, however, the climate is dry; here—well, it is not dry.

The general reader, as a rule, has been accustomed to associate the region of the Yukon River with eternal frost and snow and all that is most miserable. But a writer in the current Leisure Hour has a different story to tell. For instance: The beauties of the Rhine, the Highlands of Scotland, and the grandeur of the Swiss Alpine country are, as it were, combined along the vale of the Yukon in summer; but in winter, when all is covered with Nature's snowy mantle, to see the sunrises and sunsets is a sight well worth the trip only for that alone. Then there are the aurora borealis, anthem lights, lunar rainbows, &c. and nowhere have I seen such bright and perfect rainbows as here just on the Arctic Circle. A wonderful land, we are further told, and perfectly habitable. Indeed, some day in the near future it is likely to be regarded as the great summer resort of the Pacific.

There is in the same magazine some account of wonders in the art of printing. Mr. George Salmon, of Paris, has claimed that he owns the smallest book in the world. It is a Dante, ten millimetres by six—that is, about one-third of an inch by one-fourth—and was printed in Holland, which was celebrated for such work, in 1674. The Salmon Brothers, of Padua, now claim, with every sign of right on their side, that they have produced the most wonderful specimen of the printer's art and the smallest in existence. It is one-third smaller than the Dante—that is, one-fourth of an inch by one-eighth approximately—has 208 pages each nine lines and from 95 to 100 letters. It is an unpublished letter of Galileo to Madame Christine of Lorraine, written in 1615.

A terrible fall that was at Hong-Kong, and the story of it sounds incredible. In starting for a parachute descent, one of his Chinese assistants held on to his rope too long, with the result that a great rent was torn in the balloon. However, rather than disappoint the crowd, Mr. Spencer determined to trust to his luck and gave the order to let go. The balloon shot up, the hot air—gas was not to be had—pouring from the fissure. The aneroid soon marked 600ft. and the parachutist was beginning to get ready, when the balloon suddenly collapsed and, after a vain endeavour to loosen the parachute, he fell like a stone! During the whole of that fall he was conscious, and felt no fear, only a dim wonder as to when he would strike. Twice he turned completely over, and then crashed on to rocky cliffs 150ft. above the sea level. Some Jack Tars among the horrified spectators rushed to pick up his remains, and found him not only alive, but conscious. "Are you hurt?" they asked, with the fatuity of men deeply moved.

Only carried away a mainstay, boys, was the cheery response and then the plucky man fainted. He had broken his tibia, but that and some bruises were his only injuries. A fall of 450 feet on to rocks, and life! It sounds, as I say, incredible; but the explanation lies in the fact that the parachutist struck the sloping side of the cliff and slithered down to the bottom.

The Cuban obituary is a curious tale. Soon after his return from Cuba, Mr. Spencer received a letter from a friend there enclosing a Cuban newspaper which gave a full and sympathetic account of the terrible death of Mr. Stanley Spencer, in California, as the result of the failure of his parachute to open. Mr. Spencer was greatly puzzled—for the account was circumstantial and authenticated by a telegram from California—till he found out that the parachutist who undoubtedly had been killed was an over—'cute Yankee who had "borrowed" his name, and had been impersonating him in the States.

The Italian military manœuvres will be marked this year by a very original scheme. The battle of Rivoli, fought between the Austrians and the victorious French under Massena in 1797, is to be repeated. One part of the troops will represent Napoleon's army, the other the Austrian forces, the war game being played out on a square of territory between Verona, (near which the battle actually occurred), Mantua, and the rivers Po and Adige. Belgians are advocating a repetition of the battle of Waterloo on the same lines, neutralising the mound with its lion monument and "supposing" those roads, etc., which formed part of the original battlefield. To avoid wounding French susceptibilities the manœuvres would cease with the arrival of Blucher and Wellington's order for a general charge.

At the little Church of St. Columb Minor there is a parish clerk aged ninety-seven who is actively discharging his duties. He has held office for fifty-six years, his father before him fifty-two years, and his grandfather fifty years. At a service recently held in the church the clerk aged ninety-seven and a choir boy aged five walked in the procession.

Mr. Johnson, parish clerk of Great Driffield Yorkshire, has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday. He has held his office for fifty-five years and has never been absent from his duties for one single day through sickness.

The papers the other day announced the death of General Baron Berge, a French general. The officer was at Orleans at the time, and on going into a bank to cash a cheque, he saw the announcement of his own death posted up from the tape instrument. The general immediately took out his pencil and wrote against it, Adjourned pro tem.—General Baron Berge.

The American authorities recently refused to allow a German emigrant to land because he was "too ugly." They maintained that with such features he would never find work in the United States. Kormond, the man in question, says a Munich paper, has just returned to Munich. His features were distorted twenty years ago by a clumsy dentist, who was pulling one of his teeth.

A correspondent writes to the Express:—As I learn from the "Express" of the 10th September that the reading of Miss Marie Corelli's novel, "The Mighty Atom," brought about an extraordinary case of imitative suicide near Wincanton, in Somerset, I venture to call your attention to the unconscious denunciation of her own style of literature which Miss Corelli puts into the mouth of one of the characters in "The Mighty Atom":—To see the young gels nowadays with their books an' their penny papers, all a gabblin' of a parcel o' rubblish as doesn't consarn' em,—it drive me wild, I can tell you! My niece Susie got one o' them there cheap novels one day, and down she sat, a readin' an' a-readin', ... I said nothing—for the more you say to they young things the worse they get—but at last I got hold o' the book that had done the mischief, and took to readin' it myself. Lor?—I laughed till I nearly split! . . . such a muck o' lies was printed in that there book as was enough to bring the judgment of the Almighty on the jackass as wrote it! I think this quotation may be of interest to those of your readers who are unacquainted with "The Mighty Atom."

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PURELY PERSONAL.

EVEN over her open grave the scandals and family divisions which embittered and probably shortened the life of the Queen of the Belgians, are heralded to the world. Of the poor dead woman herself, all that is really to be said is that she was one of the many instances of how an ill-assorted marriage can blacken, darken, and annihilate all the joy of life, and, beginning with making death preferable to existence, ends by snapping the cord of life suddenly and violently. To those who have lived and learned, there is always something of gloomy foreboding amid all the uproarious gaiety in which marriages begin; it comes from the sense of the infinite possibilities of woe as well as happiness, which the close communion of married life is capable of bringing.

Some such thoughts may have been present to the minds of some of those who, forty-eight long years ago, saw entering into Brussels the dashing, high-spirited, beautiful young Austrian Archduchess who was to become Queen of the Belgians. She was but seventeen years of age, and her husband—then in his beautiful boyhood—was but a year or so older. The grand-daughter of MarieAntoinette was not likely to be wanting in spirit; the pride of the Hapsburgs and the courage of their women especially are almost as much a tradition as the thick under-lip which has run for so many generations among them. The Belgian people, delighted with the girl's beauty and dash, at once gave her one of the nicknames which women love even when they are princesses—a nickname that is a testimony to beauty of form and charm of manner. They called her "the Rose of Brabant"—a title far dearer to her, we may be sure, than the official name of Duchess of Brabant.

Already stories had preceded her from her Hungariam home, which spoke of the sprightiness which not even the stern etiquette and the Spartan training of an Austrian Court had been able to stifle. For instance, when she was being given a tedious series of lectures in cooking, down to the confection of the humble omelette, she upset calculations, etiquette, and gravity all at once by jumping flop into a basket of eggs and daubing her dress and the onlookers with the resultant douche. She was also well known even then as a splendid horsewoman—in this respect somewhat like her ill-fated relative, the Empress of Austria; this was a passion which she retained to the end of her days. Her position, however, though brilliant in the eyes of the masses of the people, was miserable in Court surroundings. Her idea was to career around Brussels with a fast-trotting horse, and, in short, to gratify that full and copious joy of life which was running in a fast tide through her young veins. But her father-in-law—a very shrewd and able monarch, but of a detestable character—frowned upon all these ebulliences of youth; and the poor young girl goot her first lesson in the sorrows of life when she found that to be gay was one of the things which Royal etiquette did not permit.

The death of her father-in-law gave her a crown and liberty; but it did not bring back happiness. The story of her married life is too well known to requirerecalling and it would not be edifying, nor indeed in good taste, to refer to it more particularly. Suffice it to say that her husband and she notoriously failed to get on; that as years went by, they drifted more and more apart; and that in the end their feelings were, if anything, hostile instead of affectionate. Anyhow, they lived apart—each in the sphere which suited them. The King found excitement in big business enterprises, in constant travelling, in motor cars, Congo expeditions, trips to Paris; all the pursuits of the man of pleasure combined with the man of business which are open to a monarch with a head for figures and a passion for pleasure. The woman was imprisoned in the narrow cell of a woman's, and still more a Queen's, narrow destiny and possibilities. Religion, horses, dogs, charity, retirement in the small but pleasant town of Spa—such was her life.

Her children were as little of a comfort to her as her husband. Her only son—he on whom she had founded all her hopes; who was the darling of the people as the safeguard and pillar of the dynasty, and of a stable order of things—died when he was ten. Her nephew—the next heir, one almost loved as a son—also died prematurely. The husband of one daughter committed suicide; the husband of the other drove her to elopement, and then shut her up in an asylum; the third and last daughter remains obstinately unmarried. It is no wonder that people began to whisper that all these things had unhinged the poor woman's mind; but apparently she remained in possession of her senses to the end. And the end was slow and painful. The overworked heart went on wearily, fighting for years, always threatening to stop; and always recovering unexpectedly. The end only was merciful. The Queen died in a few minutes; and now she cannot hear even the brawls between her husband and her daughter that have broken the silence of her tomb.

The secret is out of the mystery. It was all on account of the Duchess and of a little indiscretion which might be regarded as almost trivial. When the Emperor of Russia paid his last visit to France, he was largely entertained, it will be remembered, at Compiegne—that residence where Napoleons once entertained a world, and where nowadays the simplet annerlike Faure or the country attorney like Loubet are, by the will of the people, privileged to have ysars and King at their tables. To this luncheon were, of course invited the French Ambassador to Russia and his wife, and the wife was actually placed next to the Tsar. Now it was with something of horror that the assembled ladies saw that the ambassadress had dared to keep on her bonnet; all the others were content to appear in their more or less abundant locks. The poor Tsar—who is one of the gentlest and simplest of men—did not appear to take the least notice of the awful offence; but not so the other ladies. And the story goes that it was there and then that the intrigue began which ended in the dismissal of the ambassador and of his bold spouse from their great office. It was a tragic ending to so simple a thing as a well-made and saucy bonnet.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, whose airship voyage across London last week made an epoch in the history of British aeronautics, comes of a ballooning stock. His father and grandfather were aeronauts and balloon manufacturers before him. Spencer "grand-pere" was an intimate friend of that famous balloonist, Mr. Charles Green, with whom he made many ascents, and who stood godfather to the late Mr. Charles Green Spencer, father of the three brothers, Percival, Arthur, and Stanley, who now constitute the firm.

A young-looking Englishman of thirty-four, shortish broad-shouldered, lean flanked, scaling nine and a half stone, with light brown curling hair, a trifle sparse about the temples, a fiercely-pointed moustache, eyes of greyish blue, strong, well-cut features and a pale, clear, healthy complexion; such is the man who, in homely phrase, has put M. Santos-Dumont's nose out of joint. He is not a teetotaler, and smokes just as much as he feels inclined without fear of hurting his nerves, for he hasn't any. Apart from aeronautics he is an enthusiastic photographer, is fond of athletics, cycling and motoring, and is particularly devoted to fishing, much of the mechanism of the Mellin airship having been thought out on the banks of the Lea. He is married, has two little daughters, and lives at Highbury, where the business of the firm is also carried on. In manner he is quiet, and utterly devoid of self-assertion, but he quickens into animation when he begins to talk of aeronautics, and can tell many a moving tale of adventures in the air, where, for the most part, he has been living during the past twenty years.

Naturally an aeronaut sees more of the earth than most people, and there are few parts of the world that Mr. Spencer has not surveyed from dizzy altitudes. He made his first ascent from the Alexandra Palace at the age of fourteen, but in point of beginning young, he must bow his diminished head before his eldest daughter, who, when but six weeks old, ascended 1,000 feet and enjoyed it. After his first venture, he took to the risky calling of parachuting, making descents all over England. Then began his world wanderings. Interspersed with brief visits to England and a tour through France and Germany, he visited Brazil, Cuba (where they gave him a gold medal—one of many—in commemoration of the first parachute descent in the island, and published his obituary, of which more anon) South Africa, Canada, Prince Edward Island (where, like Icarus, he fell in the sea), India, the Straits Settlements and China, making balloon ascents and parachute descents in all the principal cities and towns, and, it need hardly be said, vastly astonishing the natives. Indeed, in China he moved the Celestials so much that he was "moved on" by the mandarins. The Chinese were so excited by his descents that, in emulation, they took to hurling themselves off the roof-tops—with disastrous results, and so he was requested to proceed to other climes. At Canton he fell in the river three times and was ignominiously fished out by Chinese woman armed with boat-hooks, but such incidents are details to an aeronaut. Mr. Spencer considers that he has had only one real accident in the course of his whole adventurous and dangerous career.

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THE MORAL.

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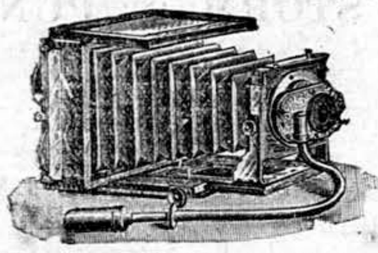

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Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
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Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold
with High Temperature and Quick Pulse,
Influenza, Throat Affections, and
Fevers of all kinds.

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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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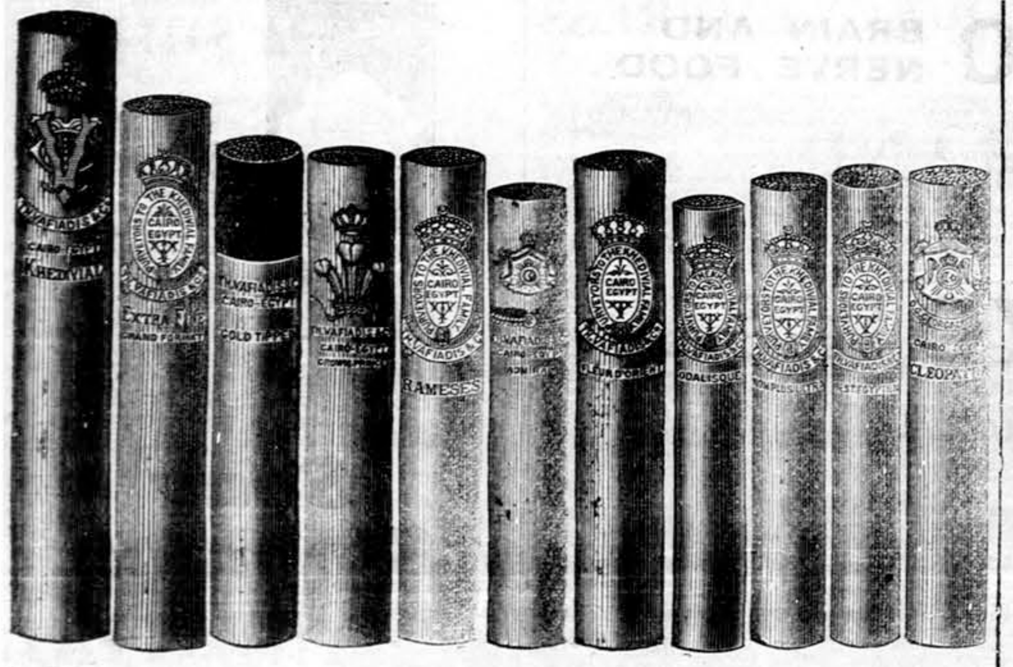

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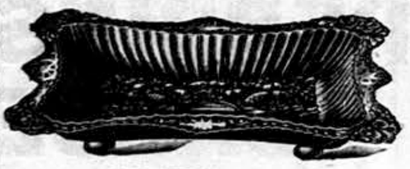
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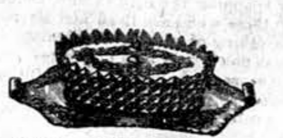
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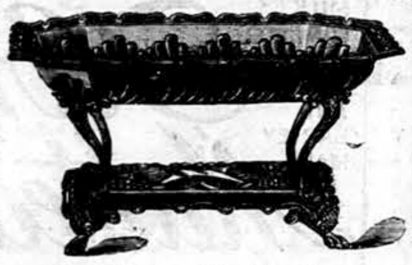
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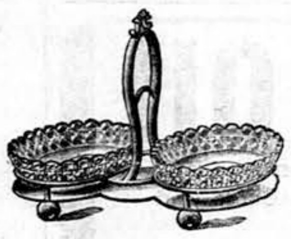
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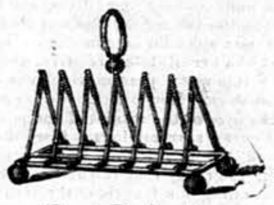
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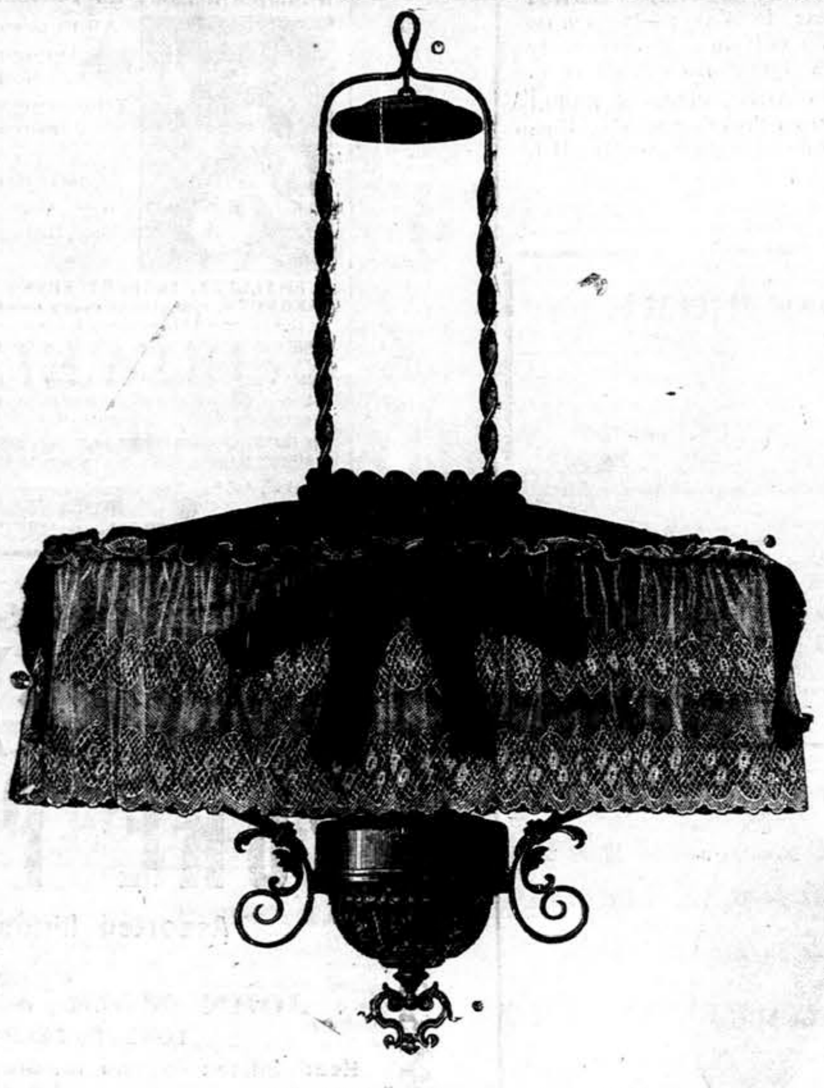

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